

## Bush and Hart lead party lists

WASHINGTON (AP) — A public opinion poll shows Senator Gary Hart and Vice President George Bush running even at the head of a pack of would-be contenders for the 1988 Democratic and Republican party presidential nominations. In the Washington Post-ABC News poll conducted May 15-19, Mr. Hart and Mr. Bush were shown significantly ahead of potential rivals for their party's nominations. In a race between the two, Mr. Hart led by 47 to 46 per cent among all 1,506 people interviewed, and by 49 per cent to 45 per cent among the 1,139 registered voters. The margin of error was three percentage points. Mr. Hart, who in his 1984 race had to fight to emerge from the pack of Democratic hopefuls, has no such problem this time around, the poll showed.

# Jordan Times

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## King to meet Reagan on June 9

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan and His Majesty King Hussein will confer at the White House on June 9, presidential spokesman Edward Djerejian said Wednesday. Djerejian told reporters the King was making a private visit to the United States early next month and Mr. Reagan had invited the monarch to the White House. "Their agenda is certain to include issues of bilateral interest as well as the Arab-Israeli peace process," Djerejian said. The King last visited the U.S. in September 1985 when he addressed the U.N. General Assembly in New York and conferred with Mr. Reagan at the White House.

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## Israel jails 2 Arabs for life

TEL AVIV (R) — Two Palestinian teenagers from the occupied West Bank were sentenced to life imprisonment on Wednesday for allegedly killing two Jewish teachers in an attack that touched off anti-Arab riots last year, court officials said. Fadi Azza, 18, and Osman Beni Hassan, 19, were convicted in Nazareth district court of allegedly murdering 35-year-old Yosef Eli-ahu and Lea Almkais, 19, near the town of Afula.

## Karachi police hold 7 bombing suspects

KARACHI (R) — Police on Wednesday detained at least seven foreigners, including an unspecified number of Libyans, for questioning after bomb blasts in central Karachi Tuesday night killed one man and injured six, police sources said. In another violent incident on Wednesday, two unidentified men sped past the U.S. consulate in a car firing shots in the air, police said. Tuesday's bombings damaged a Pan Am office in a central hotel and three Saudi airline offices about 200 metres away.

## Britain switches to Ariane from shuttle

LONDON (AP) — The Defence Ministry announced on Wednesday it will send its next military satellite into space aboard the European Ariane rocket in 1987, instead of the U.S. space shuttle as originally planned. It also said the British astronaut who was to have flown with the shuttle carrying the satellite was returning to ordinary duties, in effect shelving British hopes of putting a man in space soon. The U.S. shuttle was to have carried the SkyNet satellite along with astronaut Nigel Wood next month, but the flight was cancelled after the Challenger disaster.

## Cairo ordered to free theologian

CAIRO (R) — A supreme state security court has ordered the release of a Muslim theologian and 55 other Muslim militants after the government rejected a similar court order on May 8. Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported. Omar Abdul Rahman and the others were arrested on April 30 in Aswan, 960 kilometres south of Cairo, after clashes with police trying to prevent a mosque rally. The agency said the new verdict followed an appeal by Mr. Abdul Rahman, who is blind, and the 55 fundamentalists against their detention without charge.

## 8 Nigerian universities closed

LAGOS (R) — Eight Nigerian universities are closed as a result of bloody clashes between police and students, newspapers and state radio said Wednesday. Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria in northern Nigeria was closed after Friday's disturbances and nearby Jos University was shut on Monday. Six more universities and a number of other colleges across the country have since been ordered closed, the papers and radio said.

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# King, visiting Mafrq, pledges continued efforts in service of the nation

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Wednesday congratulated the people of Mafrq on upgrading the status of their district to governorate, and said numerous projects and plans contained in the new national development plan await implementation so that more progress and prosperity can be achieved in the region.

Mafrq was recently named a governorate to allow for further and improved services for its inhabitants.

King Hussein, who was addressing a public rally held to greet him on an inspection visit to Mafrq, said close and sincere co-operation and diligent work are required from all citizens so that aims and objectives can be realised in full.

King Hussein expressed delight on being able to meet with the people of Mafrq and pledged to pursue relentless efforts to serve all parts of the country so that prosperity and progress can benefit all citizens.

Mafrq, like other regions of Jordan, has been steadfast, and has been struggling to fulfil the aspirations and objectives of the Great Arab Revolt, King Hussein said.

He said he was deeply moved by the enthusiastic welcome he has received from the citizens of the governorate and voiced hope that Mafrq will be able to achieve further progress and prosperity.

In implementation of the principles of the Great Arab Revolt, Jordan is pursuing efforts for protecting the Arab homeland and Arab interests and identity, the King said.

Mafrq Governor Fayez Al

Abbadi delivered a speech at the outset of the meeting held at the industrial school in Mafrq. Mr. Abbadi welcomed the monarch and expressed the inhabitants' total allegiance to the Hashemite throne and pride in King Hussein's leadership.

The people of Mafrq Governorate look to their King to achieve their national aspirations and hopes and pledge to work under the banner of the Great Arab Revolt and under the King to fulfil their objectives, Governor Abbadi said.

The people of Mafrq have been able to transform the desert into green fields, and have drilled artesian wells to irrigate 45,000 dunums of land, producing more than 133,000 tonnes of vegetables, cereals and fruit every year, the governor said. The achievements were made possible, he said, due to continued government backing for farmers and facilities offered them to increase production.

He said basic services have been

(Continued on page 3)

## Assad ends Greek visit refuting U.S. charges and vowing to fight terrorism

ATHENS (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad left Greece on Wednesday after declaring his country did not support terrorism and offering to cooperate in the fight against terrorism.

Mr. Assad was seen off at Athens airport by President Christos Sartzetakis and Premier Andreas Papandreu.

Western diplomats and Greek newspapers said the 55-year-old Syrian leader had sought Greek support during his three-day visit in countering U.S. and Israeli allegations that his government maintains close links to terrorists.

During a banquet speech on the eve of his departure, Mr. Assad said Syria was willing to cooperate in combating terrorism and he described the Dec. 27 attack by gunmen on the Rome and Vienna airports as a terrorist act.

"I agree absolutely that these actions are terrorist actions and do not benefit the liberation struggle of the Palestinians," Mr. Assad said.

U.S. officials blame the attacks on the extremist Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal, or Sabri Al Banna. The Reagan administration claims Abu Nidal receives support from Syria and Libya.

"We in Syria are willing to cooperate with the international community to combat terrorism," Mr. Assad said. He added, however, that certain American and Israeli actions, including last month's U.S. air strikes on Libya and the 1983 U.S. invasion of Grenada, might also be considered terrorism.

"What do we call the invasion of a small nation like the island of

Grenada," he asked? "With one blow, the freedom of that nation was abolished. What do we call the bombing of Libya? Dozens of airplanes, carrying hundreds of bombs, bomb one house in which the president of a country lives."

Mr. Assad said the people of Syria "never were, nor are we, terrorists." But he vowed to resist any U.S. or Israeli "counter-terrorism" strike, similar to the American raids on Libya, "regardless of the strength of those who support it."

No joint statement was released after the visit. Mr. Assad's first to a Western country in nearly eight years. The Greek newspaper Ta Nea said Mr. Assad had asked Mr. Papandreu "to convey Syria's views and assurances of friendship" to other West European countries.

## Goulding, Karami discuss UNIFIL's future

BEIRUT (AP) — U.N. Assistant Secretary-General Marack Goulding Wednesday discussed with Muslim Lebanese leaders the future of the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Goulding described as "very useful and very interesting" his separate talks with Premier Rashid Karami, Parliament Speaker Hussein Huseini and Justice Minister Nabih Berril who is also head of the mainstream Shiite Amal militia.

Mr. Goulding, who flew in unexpectedly earlier in the day for his second visit to Lebanon in a month, refused to disclose details of his mission here.

A U.N. source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Goulding was assigned by Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to prepare a report on the future of the nine-state United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Mr. Perez de Cuellar is to submit a report on the 5,819-strong UNIFIL to the U.N. Security Council by June 19, one month before the force's present three-month mandate expires.

Beirut radio said Mr. Goulding was to cross later the five-kilometre green line which divides the capital for a meeting with the Lebanese Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fuad Turk in mostly Christian east Beirut.

Mr. Goulding is scheduled to meet President Amin Gemayel on Thursday at the latter's palace in suburban Baabda, seven kilometres east of Beirut.

## Gorbachev, Gromyko confer with Khaddam

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President Andrei A. Gromyko held talks on Wednesday with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, who is in Moscow for discussions that coincide with a visit by Libyan number two Abdul Salam Jalloud.

Major Jalloud, who held Kremlin talks with Mr. Gorbachev on Tuesday, met Wednesday with Defence Minister Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov, according to the official news agency TASS.

There was no indication on whether Moscow agreed to deliver extra weapons to Libya.

TASS gave no details of Mr. Khaddam's meetings with either Mr. Gromyko or Mr. Gorbachev. There was no sign of any joint talks with the two delegations, though Arab sources and Western diplomats said the two visits had

clearly been designed to coincide.

Mr. Khaddam earlier met President Gromyko for talks described by TASS as warm and friendly.

Both men expressed concern over what the agency called a sharp deterioration in international relations brought about by "imperialist circles headed by the U.S."

"In defiance of common sense, these circles seek to upset the existing military-strategic parity and are pushing mankind to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe," TASS said.

TASS said Israel's decision to participate in President Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI) for a space-based missile defence — popularly known as "Star Wars" — was reckless and designed to disrupt a nuclear equilibrium.

## U.S. official says basic arms pact possible in '86

LONDON (R) — A senior U.S. official suggested on Wednesday that a framework agreement on curbing nuclear missiles might be reached at a superpower summit this year, but a full treaty between Washington and Moscow looked unlikely at present.

The official, briefing reporters on condition he was not named, said he could envisage what he called a Vladivostok-type accord at a proposed meeting later this year between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

He was referring to the 1974 summit in the Far Eastern Soviet city of Vladivostok, where the U.S. and the Soviet Union agreed on an outline of the SALT-II strategic arms pact which they finally signed in 1979.

"I can visualise a Vladivostok

type of an accord in December, a framework saying the two heads of state agree that we will put our negotiators to work on filling out XYZ for a treaty in '87," the official said.

But he said a treaty could not be achieved this year "unless the Soviets radically change end things really go into high gear."

The official stressed that his suggestion of a framework agreement was only a hypothesis. "I don't know that there is going to be one," he said.

AP adds from Moscow: The Soviet news agency TASS said on Wednesday President Reagan's decision to scrap two nuclear submarines, thus staying within limits of the SALT-II arms treaty, was forced upon him by pressure at home and abroad.



His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday addresses citizens during a visit he made to Mafrq (Petra photo)



## Iraq sends messages to Gulf leaders

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs on Wednesday denounced the murder of an Arab-American Islamic scholar and his wife in the United States as a "barbaric crime perpetrated by Zionist groups."

The ministry, in a statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said it "deplored the situation where such barbaric organisations could commit a crime against an Islamic scholar known for his devoted religious thoughts and service in support of his nation and people."

Dr. Ismail Farouqi, 65, a Palestine-born religious teacher, and his art historian wife Lois, 59, were found dead with multiple stab wounds in their Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, home early Tuesday, according to reports carried by the Reuter and Associated

## Ministry deplores killing of Islamic scholar in U.S. as 'Zionist crime'

Press news agencies. The Farouqis' 27-year-old daughter, Annmar Al Zain, was found on the kitchen floor, bleeding from wounds to the chest and arms, the reports said.

Ms. Zein was taken to a local hospital, where she was reported to be in serious, but stable condition. The family was attacked by an intruder, police quoted her as saying, and they were waiting for her condition to improve before interviewing her further.

Police said they also found a 15-inch knife at the scene. Dr. Farouqi was born in Palestine. He holds degrees from the American University of Beirut and Harvard University and was an associate professor of religion at Temple University.

A Temple University spokesman said Dr. Farouqi had joined the faculty in 1968.

A naturalised American citizen, Dr. Farouqi maintained extensive

contacts throughout the Islamic World and taught at the Institute of Higher Arabic Studies in Cairo. Police said the FBI was asked to join the investigation.

Mr. Ghaleb Farouqi, a relative of the dead scholar said in Amman that Dr. Farouqi emigrated to the United States after the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

Dr. Farouqi was a researcher and teacher of Islamic religion and its relation with the other monotheistic religions, Christianity and Judaism.

His studies were focused on refuting Jewish claims that Christianity was the nearest religion to Judaism, Ghaleb told the Jordan Times Wednesday.

Dr. Farouqi had received threat notes warning him against proceeding with his religious teachings, Ghaleb said.

Dr. Farouqi's associates at

(Continued on page 3)

## Little sign of progress in L. American peace talks

PANAMA CITY (R) — Central American peace talks entered their second day on Wednesday with little sign of agreement on thorny military issues blocking the signing of a regional peace accord.

The negotiations are sponsored by the Contadora group — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — which has set an ambitious June 6 deadline for hammering out a peace agreement on which all five Central American countries can agree.

Deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora group are participating in the negotiating session here, along with their Central American counterparts from El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras.

Issues included on the agenda for the peace talks, which began Tuesday, include Contadora's call for regional arm controls, eventual arms reductions, and a ban on international military manoeuvres.

While several Contadora group diplomats said some progress had been made during the opening round of talks to narrow differences over the military issues, there is little optimism about the final outcome of the discussions.

"We're not going to keep this up interminably without hope for a final agreement," said one high-level Colombian diplomat.

A Mexican official, who also asked not to be identified, noted that a communiqué issued by Contadora group foreign ministers after a meeting here last month never actually said a Central American peace treaty would be signed by June 6.

The communiqué called only for a June 6 meeting in Panama City, to officially conclude negotiations of the Contadora pact and proceed with its formalisation.

The official's insistence that no mention of treaty signing had ever been made, underscored something many observers have been saying — that no treaty signing is on the cards anytime soon.

## Moscow to submit report on Chernobyl to IAEA

BONN (Agencies) — A high-ranking Soviet official said Wednesday that Moscow will provide in four to six weeks a detailed report on the cause of the Chernobyl reactor accident to the International Atomic Energy Organisation (IAEA) in Vienna.

Lev Tolukunov, chairman of the House of Unions, told reporters in Bonn: "A detailed report is being carefully prepared by a special government commission and nuclear scientists and will be completed within one to one and one-half months."

"It is already clear that the accident was the result of a combination of a factors that came together," Mr. Tolukunov said of the April 26 accident that killed 19 people.

"The exact knowledge of the cause and results of the power

plant disaster are not only of interest to the Soviet Union, but to all countries that are working on the peaceful use of nuclear energy," Mr. Tolukunov said.

The Soviet official is in Bonn attending meetings on confidence-building measures between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

A U.S. radiation specialist treating victims of the Chernobyl accident said Tuesday he believed at least 1,000 people could die of cancer as a result of a fallout from the plant.

"I think it not unlikely that there might be 1,000 or thousands dying of excess cancers," Dr. Robert Gale told the British Broadcasting Corporation in a television interview from the Soviet Union.

## NATO ambassadors discuss new East German regulation

BERLIN (AP) — Ambassadors from 10 NATO nations met Wednesday to discuss strategy against East Germany's new rule requiring diplomats to show their passports when entering or leaving East Berlin, sources said.

The meeting took place at West Germany's diplomatic mission in East Berlin, said Western diplomatic sources.

The sources did not disclose what happened at the meeting, but said the ambassadors planned to cable their foreign ministers "about the state of things" in the latest impasse over Berlin.

On Monday, East German sentries began checking the passports of East Berlin-based Western diplomats crossing between the two sectors of the divided city. Previously, diplomats just had to show identification cards issued by East Germany.

East German officials say the new passport policy was designed to help fight terrorism.

French, British and U.S. diplomatic personnel still are exempt from the requirement and only have to show their identification cards when travelling between the two sectors.

Officials from other NATO embassies, who have been sent back after appearing at the border with only their diplomatic passes, said they were still experiencing the same treatment.

Guards were sending them back if they refused to show a passport.

The U.S., Britain and France contend that showing a passport at the border could imply recognition of the "inner-city" border as an international frontier.

They protested at meetings with Soviet officials over the new order.

## J.T. ANNOUNCEMENT

The Jordan Times is happy to announce that its offices have now been relocated in Al Rai' building. Our new telephone numbers are the same as those of our sister newspaper: 687171-6 and 670141-4. Telephone numbers 686265 and 686320 are no longer in use.

هذه احدى الاصل



# Moscow reportedly offers SAM missiles to replace U.S. Stingers

BEIRUT, Lebanon (Agencies) — The Soviet Union has offered to sell anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia to replace American Stinger missiles dropped from an arms package deal with the United States, a Beirut newsletter reported Wednesday.

The English language Middle East Reporter (MER), a daily digest of Arab affairs, quoted unidentified businessmen just returning from Saudi Arabia as disclosing the Soviet offer.

"The businessmen, who requested anonymity, said the offer was made through a third party, believed to be either the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or an Arab state close to Moscow," MER said.

"Saudi officials, however, said they would take no decision on the reported Soviet offer until the fate of the American package is determined," MER quoted the businessmen as saying.

"They said the Soviets offered to provide the Saudi Armed Forces with as many SAM-7 missiles as the Saudis want," MER added. It said the SAM-7, also known as Strela, is a light, shoulder-fired surface-to-air missile that falls in the same category of the U.S.-made Stinger.

The Strela has been used by PLO commandos and Arab states that rely on the Soviet Union for their arms supplies.

Saudi Arabia had withdrawn

request for 800 Stingers to salvage the rest of a \$354 million controversial arms deal with the United States.

The package, which has been rejected by the U.S. Congress, also includes air-to-air Sidewinder and Harpoon anti-ship missiles.

Fears among U.S. legislators that some of the shoulder-fired portable Stingers could fall into the hands of anti-American groups in the Arab World was a major factor in the Congress' rejection.

President Ronald Reagan has vetoed the Congress' "resolution of disapproval" of the deal, which is worth \$265 million without the Stingers.

A highly placed Saudi official said in Riyadh Tuesday that his nation, disenchanted by the Congress' reluctance to sell it defensive weaponry, could turn to Eastern Bloc countries for anti-aircraft and anti-ship missiles.

"The kingdom is not particularly concerned over the current controversy over the deal," a confidant of Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan told the Associated Press. "We've placed a request with the U.S. admin-

istration. If they agree, fine. We pay and receive the missiles.

"If the deal is blocked, then we can acquire whatever we need at any time from any country of our choice, irrespective of whether we are bound to that country with diplomatic ties."

That was an obvious allusion to the Soviet Union and Socialist Bloc nations with which Saudi Arabia has abstained from exchanging diplomatic missions.

The desert kingdom has been a leading friend of the United States in the Arab World since it was founded by the legendary founder of the Saudi dynasty King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud in 1932.

The long battle between the Reagan administration and the Congress over a proposal to sell U.S. missiles to Saudi Arabia will come to a showdown on June 5, when the Senate takes up President Reagan's veto of a congressional resolution of disapproval.

In one of its last acts before recessing on May 21 the Senate put off an override vote on Mr. Reagan's veto, under threat of filibuster by opponents of the sale.

Mr. Reagan had until midnight to send his veto message to the Congress, but opponents, believing they had a two-thirds majority to override, expected the message to be delivered late in the evening, after recess had begun. Mos observers expected the president to

use the time before Congress reconvenes on June 2 to lobby for the votes of a few more senators.

But the president knew by mid-afternoon that he had the votes to save the arms sale and arranged for his veto message to arrive at the Senate and House chambers before the start of recess. A presidential veto must be dealt with as soon as the White House messenger is recognised formally by congressional leaders on the floor of the chamber.

The Senate is the key on this issue, because chances of sustaining the veto are greater there than in the House.

Senators who are against the sale, seeing that the balance had tipped against them, said they would filibuster to hold up the final vote unless unanimous consent was achieved to delay a confrontation until the week of June 2. The White House messenger was acknowledged after it became clear that unanimous consent would be reached.

The delay now gives the opposition needed time to seek vote switches.

But the president is likely to force through the arms sale in any event, partly because senators recognise the damage to presidential prestige abroad if the proposal is killed, but also because the administration has withdrawn the most controversial part of the package — the sale of Stinger ground-to-air missiles.

## Tlas: Syria would have used force to free hostages

PARIS (AP) — Syrian Defence Minister Gen. Mustapha Tlas said in a radio interview broadcast Wednesday Syria would have used force to free eight French hostages held in Lebanon "if we knew where they were."

Gen. Tlas said he hoped the hostages would be freed "as soon as possible" and added negotiations between Syria and the group holding them had taken place.

In the interview with the French station Europe-1 Gen. Tlas said the freeing of the hostages had been delayed "for a certain amount of time" by "American aggression against Libya and continuing U.S. threats against Syria."

He said Syrian President Hafez Assad "had spoken with Iranian President Ali Khamenei to get him to exert all possible pressure to liberate the hostages."

"We not only are hopeful but also are certain they will be freed," Gen. Tlas said in the interview.

A French hostage negotiator was in Damascus on Sunday and reports the eight French and three American captives would be set released, a Beirut newspaper reported a breakthrough early last week in backstage contacts in Syria, Lebanon and Iran to free the hostages.

Nine Frenchmen are missing in Lebanon.

Islamic Jihad, or Islamic holy war, has claimed responsibility for kidnapping four of them: Michel Serrati, a research analyst; Marcel Fontaine, a French embassy vice consul; Marcel Carton, an embassy protocol officer; and journalist Jean-Paul Kaufmann.

Another group calling itself Revolutionary Justice claimed it kidnapped a four men television crew of France's Antenne 2 station on March 8.

The ninth Frenchman, retired motor car dealer Camille Soutag, was kidnapped on May 7. Mr. Soutag has claimed responsibility for his abduction.

Gen. Tlas' reference to negotiations with the kidnappers was the first since recent reports appeared in the French and Lebanese press about an imminent release of the hostages.

In the interview Gen. Tlas rejected accusations by the United States and Israel that Syria was involved in terrorist activities.

## Israelis divided over killing of 2 Palestinians by security service

TEL AVIV (AP) — An increasingly vitriolic debate divided Israelis Wednesday over whether to investigate the head of the country's top-secret Shin Bet Security Service.

Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir ordered police to investigate the counterintelligence chief amid allegations of a coverup and evidence tampering in the case of two Palestinians killed during interrogation after a 1984 bus hijacking.

The coalition government headed by Prime Minister Shimon Peres backed the Shin Bet chief and opposed investigation on the grounds it would be harmful to national security.

But the Israeli press, leftist politicians and lawyers argued the rule of law must be upheld and the power of the attorney general maintained. Their criticism focused less on the killing of the Palestinians, which has support in Israel, but on the attempt to implicate a senior Israeli army commander in the coverup.

Right-wingers have been critical of Zamir's past decisions, which they maintain were too pro-Arab. These include prosecution of the anti-Arab-Jewish terrorists, refusal to try Arabs who built houses without permits and failure to oppose the release of 1,050 mostly Arab prisoners exchanged for three captured Israelis in May 1985.

Initial army statements at the time said the two died of injuries en route to hospital. But investigators later determined they had been beaten to death during

interrogation. Zamir, who has complained of severe government pressure to drop the case, denied that he had ignored security considerations in calling the investigation.

"I am acting on behalf of state security," the daily Maariv quoted Zamir as saying. "We are talking about the morality and credibility of the secret service. If its credibility is damaged it will be a serious blow to the security of the country."

The attorney general's position was supported by Israel's National Association of Lawyers and the Tel Aviv University law school, which issued a statement calling for the upholding of the "democratic character of the state."

Israeli officials, speaking to a reporter on condition of anonymity, suggested that one compromise solution might be for both Zamir and Shalom to resign or retire. Zamir already announced in February his intention to resign and the government is looking for a replacement.

Maj.-Gen. Meir Zorea, who headed the first inquiry into the bus hijacking, supported the investigation, saying "the greatest harm that can be done to security is to base it on lies."

In an army radio interview Tuesday, Zorea said anyone who lied during investigation of the hijacking "must face the law."

## Israelis plan to grab more Arab lands

TEL AVIV — Remote and commercially unimportant, Dir Razah remains essentially unchanged from the early 19th century, when the Turkish Ottoman ruler, Sultan Abdul Hamid, granted land to a local headman named Abdul Rahman Ahmad in exchange for guarding the region against bedouin raiders.

It was with no little surprise, therefore, that the Arab residents greeted the motorcade of cars that entered the village a week ago unannounced, led by Israeli Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon and an entourage of aides and Israeli television photographers.

As security police cleared residents from an overlook at the village's highest point, Sharon unfolded a map outlining a planned 150-acre industrial park to serve Jewish settlers and — on camera — told an aide he wanted the area closed within a few weeks and road construction to begin immediately thereafter.

## Israeli general may be extradited over arms deal

HAMILTON, Bermuda (R) — A court has turned down the appeals of five men, including an Israeli general, against extradition to the United States to face charges of conspiring to sell arms to Iran.

Court sources said they were expected to be extradited from Bermuda Wednesday.

Newspaper and television reports have said the deal involved \$2.1 billion worth of helicopters, tanks, jets and other armaments. The Israeli military officer is Brig.-Gen. Avraham Bar-Am.

The three-man court of appeal upheld extradition orders by a lower court and denied claims by Bar-Am, two other Israelis, and two Americans that the orders were a sham and that the Bermuda government was acting as an arm of the U.S. customs agency.

They refused leave to further appeal to Britain's Privy Council, the highest court of appeal for member-countries of the British Commonwealth.

The men, who were arrested in Bermuda on immigration charges on Monday, April 21, have been named with others in a Manhattan federal court for allegedly plotting to sell weapons to Iran in violation of a United States arms embargo.

The five are Bar-Am, Samuel Evans, an American arms broker who lives in Britain, Rafael Eisenberg, and his son Gurriel, information surplus arms dealers from Israel, and William Northrop, an arms dealer from Arizona with dual American-Israeli citizenship.

In New York, Bar-Am's U.S. lawyer, Michael Rosenbaum, claimed he had been tricked into going to Bermuda.

"The United States government, through an intermediary, induced Gen. Bar-Am to travel from London to Bermuda and paid for his one-way ticket, knowing that the issuance of just a one-way ticket violates Bermuda law," he said.

## One-day Egyptian protest strike partially effective

CAIRO (AP) — Thousands of Egyptian lawyers boycotted courtrooms Wednesday in a one-day strike to protest a 4½-year-old emergency law that gives the government far-reaching law-and-order powers.

The strike, which appeared to be only partially effective in hampering the country's judicial system, was itself a violation of the law in force since Muslim extremists assassinated President Anwar Sadat on Oct. 6, 1981.

Ahmad Al Khawaga, president of the Bar Association Council, said the council called the strike on May 15, two days after police invoked the law and briefly detained three lawyers on charges of illegal assembly outside a courthouse.

Mr. Khawaga said the association has about 50,000 members nationwide.

Galal Ragab, a member of the association council, told the Associated Press the strike was largely effective in Cairo, where about half the national membership is concentrated. He estimated that about 12,000 court cases had to be adjourned in Cairo alone because of the boycott.

An independent check at a main downtown courthouse in the capital showed that lawyers appeared there at the start of sessions to register the strike action in court records and then left. A similar situation prevailed in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria.

The entry in the court records said the strike was "to protest extension of the emergency law and to condemn (police) trespasses against lawyers in accordance with that law," it demanded abrogation of the law.

## W. Beirut hit by wave of Armenian assassinations

BEIRUT (AP) — Assassins using silenced-equipped guns murdered two Armenians in west Beirut Wednesday, police said, as Shi'ite Muslims and Palestinians battled for a 10th day on the southern flank of the Lebanese capital.

The slain Armenians were Vahe Kassarian, a dentist, and Krikor Ohannes, a photographer known as Koko. They became the fourth Lebanese Armenians to be killed in Beirut's Muslim sector within two days.

Police said gunmen walked into Kassarian's clinic near the American University Hospital, shot him dead and walked down two flights of stairs to escape in a waiting car at 11 a.m. (0800 GMT).

An hour earlier, a lone assassin entered Koko's studio near the offices of An Nahar newspaper at west Beirut's Hamra commercial thoroughfare and killed him with

one pistol bullet in the head, police said.

They said they have no clue as to the motive behind the wave of Armenian assassinations, which had one thing in common, the use of gun silencers.

An Armenian tailor and a 75-year-old shop owner were murdered the same way at their place of work on Tuesday, police said.

The three major Armenian political parties issued a joint statement condemning this ugly criminal wave against Armenians.

It called on Muslim militia leaders and government officials to take the "necessary steps to prevent further such attacks and apprehend the culprits."

The murders underscored lawlessness prevailing in west Beirut since Druze and Shi'ite Muslim militias wrested control from the Lebanese army on Feb. 6, 1984.

TV & RADIO	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 77111-14	17:30 Know Your Place 17:30 Pop Session 17:30 News Summary 18:00 Special Feature 18:30 Music 18:30 Newsdesk 19:30 Date with a Star 19:30 Evening Show 20:00 News Today 21:00 Evening Show Cont. 21:00 News Summary 21:00 Evening Show Cont. 21:00 Religious programme 21:00 Religious puzzle 21:00 News in Arabic 21:00 Arabic series 21:00 Tomorrow's programme 21:00 Arabic Series 21:00 News Summary in Arabic 21:00 Arabic play
<b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 15:00 Koran 15:15 Cartoons 15:25 Children programmes 15:35 Scientific programme 15:45 Children programme 15:55 Programme on Ramadan 16:05 Ramadan contest 16:15 Arabic series 16:25 Religious programme 16:35 Religious puzzle 16:45 News in Arabic 16:55 Arabic series 17:05 Tomorrow's programme 17:15 Arabic Series 17:25 News Summary in Arabic 17:30 Arabic play	<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1413 KHz 07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Financial News 07:55 Ref- lections 08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Preview Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Nature Notebook 09:40 The Flaming World 10:00 World News 10:05 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 The Pop Press 10:45 Network UK 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 Country Style 11:30 John Peel 11:40 World News 11:45 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News: Look Ahead 12:45 Conversations About Literature 13:00 News Summary: Victorian Songbook 13:30 Two Cheers for May 14:00 World News 14:05 News about Britain 14:15 New Ideas 14:25 A Letter from England 14:30 Assignment 14:50 Radio News- desk 15:15 Top Twenty 15:30 Round-up 15:40 World News 15:45 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network UK 16:45 The Walk King 17:00 News Summary: Outlook 17:45 The Best of British 18:00 Radio Newsdesk 18:15 The Pleasure of Young 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 Assignment 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:05 A Letter from England 20:10 Newsdesk 20:15 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Discovery 22:00 News Summary: Outlook 22:15 Here's Humph 22:35 Stock Market Report 22:45 Here's Humph 23:00 World News 23:05 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Business Matters 24:00 News Summary 00:05 In the Mainline 00:15 A Jolly Good Show 01:00 World News 01:05
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 87.1 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.0 KHz, SW Tel: 77111-14	07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 08:30 News Summary 08:45 Pop Session 09:00 News Summary 09:15 Pop Session 09:30 News Summary 09:45 Pop Session 09:55 News Bulletin 10:00 Instruments 10:10 Country Music 10:20 Concert Hour 10:30 News Summary 10:45 Instruments 10:55 Old Favourites 11:00
<b>FOR FRIDAY</b>	20:30 Arabic series 21:30 Islamic programme 21:30 Arabic series 21:30 News summary in Arabic 21:30 Arabic play
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WHAT'S GOING ON	
<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>	<b>EXHIBITION</b> A panoramic exhibition of the French scene at the French Cultural Centre (until June 4).
<b>CIRCUS</b> Romanian Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.	<b>FILM</b> "The Right Stuff" at 4:00 p.m. at the American Cultural Centre.
<b>CONCERT PARTY</b> Hugues Aufray in concert at 8:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	<b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 664371 American Cultural Library 636147-8 British Council 637009 French Cultural Centre 641993 Goethe Institute 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre 639777 Haya Arts Centre 665195 Jewish Youth City 667181 W.C.A. 641793 Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 Armenian Municipal Library 636111 University of Jordan Library 843555
<b>MUSEUMS</b> Pekkers Museum: Jewellery and costume over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 10th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	<b>CHURCHES</b> St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubad, 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Huseini, 661757. Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 678906. Assyrian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751. Assyrian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsieh, 677534. Evangelical Lutheran Church: Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Sair), Tel. 811295. Rabbi Chaim (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 609774.
<b>PRAYER TIMES</b> 03:53 Fajr 07:30 Sunrise 12:33 Dhuhr 16:14 Asr 19:37 Maghrib 21:15 Isha	<b>07:00</b> Light Music <b>07:30</b> Newsdesk <b>08:00</b> Morning Show <b>08:30</b> News Summary <b>08:45</b> Pop Session <b>09:00</b> News Summary <b>09:15</b> Pop Session <b>09:30</b> News Summary <b>09:45</b> Pop Session <b>09:55</b> News Bulletin <b>10:00</b> Instruments <b>10:10</b> Country Music <b>10:20</b> Concert Hour <b>10:30</b> News Summary <b>10:45</b> Instruments <b>10:55</b> Old Favourites <b>11:00</b> News Bulletin <b>11:10</b> Country Music <b>11:20</b> Concert Hour <b>11:30</b> News Summary <b>11:45</b> Instruments <b>11:55</b> Old Favourites <b>12:00</b> News Bulletin <b>12:10</b> Country Music <b>12:20</b> Concert Hour <b>12:30</b> News Summary <b>12:45</b> Instruments <b>12:55</b> Old Favourites <b>13:00</b> News Bulletin <b>13:10</b> Country Music <b>13:20</b> Concert Hour <b>13:30</b> News Summary <b>13:45</b> Instruments <b>13:55</b> Old Favourites <b>14:00</b> News 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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Court work to be computerised

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Justice is to introduce a computerised system to help promote the work of courts in the country. An agreement signed by the ministry and a local firm provides for the latter to supply consultancy services to the ministry and to work out a detailed study on providing courts with computers and other necessary services for future expansion. The agreement also provides for the company to train court employees in the use of computers. The agreement was signed by Justice Minister Riyad Al Shaka'a and the firm's manager.

## Cabinet okays ARA budget, projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has endorsed the budget, an employment programme and projects to be implemented by the Amman Region Authority (ARA) and which will be carried out during 1986. The cabinet also endorsed the budget and the plans of the Civil Service Consumer Corporation for 1986.

## Committee discusses investment, industry

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee in charge of encouraging investments in Jordan held a meeting on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad Al Saqqaf, the under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The committee, which is being supervised by the ministry, endorsed a number of decisions designed to boost local industry.

## Tal attends talks on the environment

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment is taking part in an international conference on the protection of the environment. The ministry's under secretary, Dr. Sufian Al Tal, is attending the conference which is being held in Ottawa, Canada. The conference, organised by the United Nations, will end on June 5 and will present an award to individuals and organisations who have offered significant contributions towards combating pollution and protecting the environment, a ministry spokesman said. Dr. Tal is one of the candidates for the award.

## Meeting to review education for the deaf

AMMAN (Petra) — A pan-Arab meeting to discuss ways of rehabilitating the hearing impaired will open in Amman on Oct. 15. Various institutions caring for the deaf in the Arab World will discuss means of rehabilitating deaf children in the elementary stages at school, the admittance of deaf children to ordinary schools and signs used by deaf children in the process of learning, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Social Development. The spokesman also said representatives of the Ministries of Education, Social Development and the University of Jordan will take part in the five-day conference.



**BOOKS FOR CHILDREN:** A week-long children's book exhibition concluded at the Al-Hayyeh School for Girls on Tuesday. The exhibition displayed a large number of books, short stories and plays written by renowned Jordanian and Arab writers. The exhibition came in line with the school's objectives of encouraging parents to read stories to their children and to make children read more. The event was inaugurated by the school's headmistress Zina Rodinco Sharada in the presence of Bishop Elias Khoury.

## Ministry deplores killing of Islamic scholar and wife

(Continued from page 1)

Temple, where he had taught since 1968, said he was not involved in international politics, even though he travelled frequently to Arab countries. "He was in close touch with many chancellors and presidents of Islamic universities, including those in Nigeria, Pakistan, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan and Lebanon," said Gerald Sloyan, chairman of Temple's religion department and a long-time friend. "He had family in Beirut," Dr. Sloyan told the AP, adding there was no indication Dr. Farouqi was involved or active in any Palestine liberation movements.

## Department starts to build agricultural road network in Karak

KARAK (Petra) — The Department of Agriculture in Karak is currently undertaking a project to open 77 kilometres of agricultural roads in the districts of Al Qaser, Al Mazar and A'by in Karak Governorate. Dr. Mukhlis Ammarin, who heads the department in Karak, accompanied by Mr. Sami Abibat, director of the Water Authority in the district, paid inspection visits to parts of the project and were briefed on the maintenance work being carried out on water pipelines in the region. According to Dr. Ammarin, five kilometres of the roads in Wadi Karak district have been opened and he said that plans have been drawn up to complete the whole project in cooperation with the departments of agriculture and public works and local government authorities.

Dr. Farouqi, was also a student of Al Azhar University in Cairo. He went to Temple in 1968 from Syracuse University, where he had been an associate professor of religion and founded the graduate programme in Islamic studies. He met and married his wife, an American, at Syracuse while she earned her doctorate in Islamic art.

## Design contest reflects state of architecture in Jordan

By Josephine Zamaniri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The recently held architectural competition to design a housing project in Irbid for the Jordanian Engineers' Association became an interesting catalyst of the state of architecture in Jordan at present. In belt-tightening circumstances, a large cross section of Amman's architectural design offices submitted entries for the design of the sixty apartment dwellings.

The jury panel included Mr. Ja'afar Toukan and Mr. Rasem Badran, both considered amongst the most creative and innovative architects practising in Jordan. The two men's comments contained both outspoken praise and criticism for the various thirty-two entries. First place was awarded to Alram Abu Hamdan and associates for what both men considered "a rational approach to the design concept." A close second prize was awarded to Bilal Hamad's office, Team 2, whose design was of a more fluid nature.

Both Mr. Badran and Mr. Toukan remain critical of the low quality of majority of design entries. Mr. Badran comments: "One third of the designs tried to make something of the competition but couldn't. Their entries were partial, sometimes ignoring the environment, or either lacking technical skills or approaching the design from a functional perspective only. The remainder of the submitted projects were simply under the standard." Mr. Toukan adds: "We easily eliminated twenty-seven of the entries and isolated five which were clearly better." Of the twenty seven eliminated, the standard of the designs submitted ranged from ordinary to unacceptable, he said. "Some projects showed no change from anything constructed in Amman in the last twenty years," he said with a disappointed shrug.



**MAFRAQ VISIT:** His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior officials during His Majesty's visit to Mafrag on Wednesday. (Story on page 1) — Petra photo

## Report highlights disparity in facilities, rising number of schoolchildren

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education estimates the number of schoolchildren in all educational institutions in the East Bank of Jordan and enrolled for the present 1985-86 scholastic year to be 851,792, nearly 32 per cent of the total population.

A report prepared by the ministry on the educational situation and schools in general, said that the main task of educating these students lies on the ministry and the facilities it provides. The report puts the annual increase in the number of students being admitted to school each year at 20,000 and, therefore, it said this means that the ministry is continuously drawing up plans and implementing projects in order to absorb these students.

The report continued that the ministry has been obtaining loans and assistance from a number of sources and it added that over the past five years, the Ministry of Education obtained a total

of JD 41,524,000 in loans from the World Bank. In the same period, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, the Jordan Valley Authority and the Urban Development Department provided financial assistance totalling JD 2 million for building schools around the Kingdom, the report said.

The ministry started to feel the real problem of lack of school buildings in 1964 soon after it introduced the compulsory education system requiring children from the age of six to 16 to attend school in the elementary and preparatory stages, the report added. The problem of providing enough school buildings was made more difficult by the rising cost of building and construction and the high price of land which prompted the ministry to introduce the two-shift system, allowing two schools to use one building in the morning and evening hours of the day, according to the report.

ing His Majesty's visit to Mafrag on Wednesday. (Story on page 1) — Petra photo

## Rural regions

In the rural regions, the situation is more difficult because only small rooms are available for students and there is no space at all for providing laboratories, libraries or playgrounds, the report added.

The ministry has 31,186 classrooms of which 7,525 are rented, the report continued. Many of the old classrooms and buildings are being abandoned because of their dilapidated conditions or due to costly maintenance, according to the report.

The report went on to say that apart from the problem of securing the necessary funds to build schools, the ministry is faced with the constant problem of supplying basic services such as water and electricity and linking schools with the sewerage system.

## Students meet with official to press for greater efforts to keep Amman clean

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Children from the second preparatory class at the Abdul Hamid Shoman school are launching a "keep Amman clean" campaign under the supervision of their school teacher Zein Snowbar.

The students, who were divided into groups, have visited the Amman Municipality building, the Lower House of Parliament, the Abdul Hamid Shoman foundation, and local newspapers as part of their effort.

During their visit to the Jordan Times offices, three children from the school — Sumayya Haddadin, 13, Nadia El-Farhan, 13, and Wail Khamra, 14 — told the Jordan Times about their efforts and the campaign and what they have been doing for the last two months, since the beginning of the project.

The children said that they have met with several officials with whom they discussed the possibility of imposing fines on members of the public violating laws and regulations related to maintaining cleanliness in public places.

When discussing the question of imposing fines on people who violate laws on cleanliness, the mayor said the Amman Municipality intended to wait for two years before enforcing these laws and fines. He said the wait was necessary so that preparations could be made and public awareness campaigns carried out. Sumayya, Nadia and Wail said that they convinced the mayor to wait for only one year instead of two and they added that Mr. Rawabdeh offered to help the students in their campaign in any way he possibly could.

While working on their project, the students discovered that a number of laws have been passed connected with cleanliness and they also found that these laws were not being enforced for one reason or another. They all said they would continue their campaign aimed at keeping Amman clean.

Sumayya, Nadia and Wail, whose class consists of 21 students, also visited Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh at his home on Sunday and discussed their project with him.

## Court sentences briber to 1½ months

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Abdul Naser Mustafa Assad to one and a half months in prison for offering a bribe to a civil servant. The military governor has endorsed the sentence.

## Design contest reflects state of architecture in Jordan

AMMAN — The recently held architectural competition to design a housing project in Irbid for the Jordanian Engineers' Association became an interesting catalyst of the state of architecture in Jordan at present. In belt-tightening circumstances, a large cross section of Amman's architectural design offices submitted entries for the design of the sixty apartment dwellings.

The jury panel included Mr. Ja'afar Toukan and Mr. Rasem Badran, both considered amongst the most creative and innovative architects practising in Jordan. The two men's comments contained both outspoken praise and criticism for the various thirty-two entries. First place was awarded to Alram Abu Hamdan and associates for what both men considered "a rational approach to the design concept." A close second prize was awarded to Bilal Hamad's office, Team 2, whose design was of a more fluid nature.

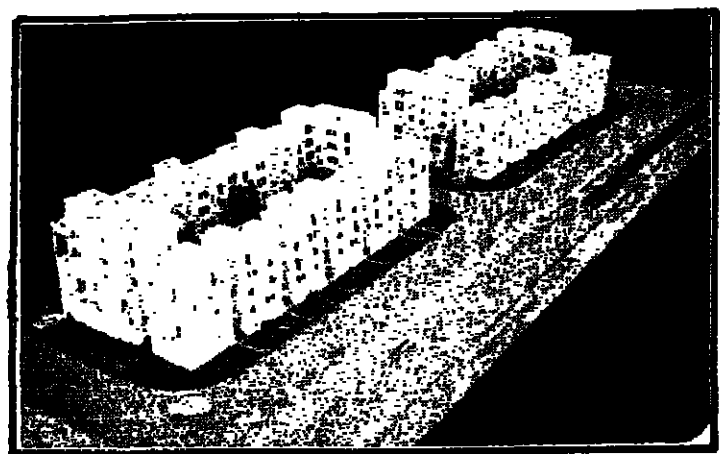
Both Mr. Badran and Mr. Toukan remain critical of the low quality of majority of design entries. Mr. Badran comments: "One third of the designs tried to make something of the competition but couldn't. Their entries were partial, sometimes ignoring the environment, or either lacking technical skills or approaching the design from a functional perspective only. The remainder of the submitted projects were simply under the standard." Mr. Toukan adds: "We easily eliminated twenty-seven of the entries and isolated five which were clearly better." Of the twenty seven eliminated, the standard of the designs submitted ranged from ordinary to unacceptable, he said. "Some projects showed no change from anything constructed in Amman in the last twenty years," he said with a disappointed shrug.

Functional design  
The philosophy of each of the three first entries differed widely. Mr. Abu Hamdan's winning pro-

ject indicated his usual flare for functional design. Both judges praised his solving of the various aspects of the design brief but add that the cubical approach to the apartments was a "little too rigid and mathematical." Mr. Hamad's

design, both agree, was "fluid and interesting" yet lacked the functional perfection needed to achieve first place.

Young architects with promise  
Mr. Badran and Mr. Toukan are highly impressed by the design which won third place in the competition. By three young architects who are graduates of the Uni-



Open internal courtyards lighten the monumental aspects of five-story apartment blocks designed for the Jordanian Engineers' Association housing project.

## GUVS, University of Jordan sign agreement to establish Amal national cancer centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — An agreement to set up the Amal national cancer centre was signed Wednesday between the University of Jordan and the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS).

Under the agreement, which was signed by University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali and Chairman of GUVS executive board Abdullah Al Khatib, the voluntary societies are to support the execution of the estimated JD 8 million centre for the treatment of cancer.

Dr. Khatib presented Dr. Majali with a cheque for JD 738,639 to cover the start of building the centre's infrastructure. The centre will be situated inside the university's premises. The JD 738,639 was raised through a collective effort on the part of GUVS, which organised campaigns to raise the needed funds to start the centre's infrastructure. The knock-on the door campaign in April raised JD 52,000 in donations and JD 64,000 in net profit from a welfare lottery.

The total figure of JD 116,000, in addition to almost JD 450,000 raised during last year's GUVS campaign, have been earmarked for the infrastructure of the projected centre, on which studies are underway.

The University of Jordan has donated a piece of land for the setting up of the centre, which is expected to be completed in four years.

The idea for establishing the centre was first made public in December 1984, when Dr. Khatib said that scientific indicators show the incidence of one cancer case among every six citizens in Jordan, a matter which he said calls for the speedy implementation of the proposed centre in the country.

Since then, GUVS adopted the project and set up a national working team entrusted to draw up its concepts and plans necessary for the establishment of the centre.

Dr. Khatib said that major developments in the treatment of cancer have occurred abroad and that it was vital to establish the centre in Jordan. "Early treatment of the disease can help in controlling it," Dr. Khatib said in November 1984 and at that time he urged Jordanians to support the project by buying welfare lottery tickets to raise enough funds to start the project. GUVS dispatched a group of Jordanian doctors to the U.S. to benefit from the American experience in cancer treatment.

The University of Jordan was selected to help with the project since it has all the scientific and technical cadres required for supervising the work. Dr. Khatib said, "The centre, according to Dr. Khatib, is to give free of charge medical treatment to Jordanian citizens suffering from cancer and who are unable to pay for the treatment."

## King, visiting Mafrag, pledges continued efforts

(Continued from page 1)

provided for all homes in the governorate and Mafrag citizens are diligently working to further develop their governorate through the implementation of projects included in the new five-year development plan.

According to the national plan, JD 152 million will be spent in the governorate of Mafrag to promote the sectors of agriculture and industry, animal husbandry projects in particular, in addition to improving public services, Mr. Abbadi said.

Another speaker at the rally was Mafrag Mayor Abdullah Basbous, who reviewed in his speech various projects being implemented in the Mafrag region and the municipality's needs and requirements.

Mr. Basbous said the people of Mafrag were delighted by the King's visit and proud of their Hashemite leadership which, he said, has devoted time and effort for fulfilling the aspirations of the Arab Nation.

Another speaker at Wednesday's meeting was Mrs. Laila Al Nu'aimi, president of the Women Federation in Mafrag. Mrs. Nu'aimi said the people of Mafrag were closely linked to their homeland and would continue to offer sacrifice to protect the country's dignity and honour.

She referred to the continued efforts by the Mafrag people under the King's leadership for achieving prosperity. Dr. Fahmi Bisharat made a speech on behalf of the professional and trade unions in the governorate, paying tribute to the King's endeavours for the different aspects of progress in the region.

Speaking on behalf of youth centres in Mafrag was Atallah Ghaseb, who referred to sports and youth activities being carried out in the Mafrag region by 15 sports clubs. He said these clubs, which continue to receive encouragement and support from the King and the government, pledge to pursue efforts for achieving the goals of the Great Arab Revolt.

He was followed by a poet, Ibrahim Sayel, who recited a poem before King Hussein.

The King was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by cheering crowds in Mafrag and the city was bedecked with welcome posters, flags and victory arches. The streets were lined with students, scouts and citizens chanting national slogans and expressing joy on the occasion of the King's visit.

Towards the end of the visit, the King accepted a gift from the governor of Mafrag and shook hands with notables attending the rally.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and cabinet members.

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## AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the balance sheet of Rompetrol — Jordan Branch (Foreign Ltd. Co.) as at 31st December, 1985, and the related statements of accounts for the period then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and to the accounting records of the company, the attached balance sheet presents fairly the financial position of Rompetrol — Jordan Branch as at 31st December 1985.

Bawab & Co.  
Accountants & Auditors  
Amman

Amman, 28th April, 1986

ROMPETROL — JORDAN BRANCH  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1985

	J.D.	Fils	J.D.	Fils
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
Equipment, vehicles and appliances	4188758	945		
Less: accumulated depreciation	1397874	031	2790884	914
<b>Tools</b>				
Spare parts and materials			6260	974
			105547	625
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Deposits (Note 8)	55	000		
Retention money and receivables	441955	585		
Prepaid rent	1468	668		
Goods in transit	3255	525		
Revenue stamps	1	500		
Cash at Arab Bank Ltd. (Note 5)	40324	660		
Cash in hand	862	262	487921	200
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>			3390614	713
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Registered capital in Jordan			10000	000
<b>HEAD OFFICE FUND</b>				
Rompetrol — Bucharest	3487820	432		
Less: losses for the period (Note 7)	287339	598	3200480	834
<b>WORK-IN-PROGRESS</b>				
Income to date	5498585	771		
Less: Direct cost expenses (Statement attached)	5468997	308	29588	463
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	48103	523		
Accrued expenses (Note 6)	104441	893	150545	416
			3390614	713

The attached notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

FINANCIAL MANAGER GENERAL MANAGER

Amman, 28th April 1986





## Caring for the young

MORE than 500,000 students in the Kingdom today begin their second- and last-term school examinations, marking the end of the 1985-86 scholastic year. This will be followed by a long three-month summer vacation. More than two thirds of the students are in the compulsory stage, that is the early stage in their life in which they get education from play as much as books, teachers and classes. They need playgrounds, parks, public libraries and recreation centres which regrettably are very few and confined to main cities in Jordan.

Amman Municipality is to be commended for its continuous efforts to provide parks, such as those inaugurated on the Kingdom's 40th Independence Day anniversary. No-one can deny that these beautify the capital and reflect its inhabitants' keenness on living in a healthy and clean environment. But, unfortunately, those parks that we have do not provide the needed space for children's sports and ball games which are quite popular. One, two or three sports centres are barely enough for one third of these children, and Al Hussein Youth City is quite difficult for poor children to reach from remote suburbs of Amman.

More often than not children of school age are found swarming in the streets, alleys and unused plots of land where they find vent for their repressed desire to play, exposing themselves to the dangers of passing vehicles and causing nuisance to passers-by and, surely, disturbing their neighbourhood's peace. Unfortunately for the residential districts of any town in Jordan teenage children go on playing and shouting in the heat of the day and for quite a good part of the evening, almost throughout the entire summer vacation.

The solution for this chronic problem primarily lies in providing adequate ground for play and recreation and public libraries like those few ones available at community centres which are quite limited even in the capital. Also schools with large and spacious playgrounds and yards and located at a reasonable distance from densely populated areas can help solve the problem. Children can play safely under the supervision of sports coaches and teachers, quite immune from the dangers of roads and passing vehicles.

Summer courses for children and voluntary work for the community are yet another promising way for resolving this issue.

We believe that catering for the needs of the young during school-days and in holidays is a national responsibility; and cooperation between the ministries of education and sports as well as the municipalities and other local authorities is essential for the benefit of our young generation.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: King and people

KING Hussein's visit to Mafray preceded by similar visits to Tafleeh and Zarqa reflect his keenness on meeting with the members of the Jordanian family in a continuous dialogue and discussion of their affairs. King Hussein's visits form a link between the monarch and the people of this country and a manifestation of strong and firm ties between the two sides, working together for the common cause in a manner marked with affection and characterised with close cooperation and mutual confidence. King Hussein has in fact devoted the whole of his life for this country and its people, and has always considered citizens of Jordan as the most precious element for achieving progress and prosperity and for fending off threats and confronting dangers. Over the past 40 years of Jordan's independence, the King has led this country through numerous difficulties towards the safe harbour of peace, security and stability. Under King Hussein's leadership the Jordanian people have been able to overcome many obstacles and achieve many objectives. Continued meetings between ruler and people are a guarantee for such cooperation and brighter future.

### Al Dustour: Palestinians under attack again

THE Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut have again become the target of vicious attacks and shelling by the Shi'ite Amal Movement in Beirut. The attackers are carrying out a war of genocide against the residents of the Palestinian camps, a practice they did during the holy month of Ramadan of last year. The attackers are following the example of the Falangists who, in cooperation with the Israeli invaders of Lebanon in 1982, carried out a barbaric massacre at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, the same areas now being subjected to Amal's aggression. The attacks are not only unjustified and unprovoked but are also a barbaric action against people who have taken refuge in an Arab country after being deprived of their homeland, and are in violation of all Arab and Islamic principles and values. It seems that the Amal Movement has decided to shift the war from the south against the Israeli invading forces to Beirut against Arabs and Muslims living in poverty, misery and suffering. This present siege of the camps can only serve the Israeli enemy which brought about the suffering to the refugees and continue to occupy parts of Lebanon.

### Sawt Al Shaah: Jordan pursues national commitments

JORDAN's moves to strengthen relations among Arab countries in general and end differences between Damascus and Baghdad in particular are an embodiment of its national commitments towards the Arab cause. These moves are designed to re-initiate joint Arab action after enhancing pan-Arab solidarity needed now more than any time in the past for the sake of confronting the common threats and dangers. The three capitals Amman, Damascus and Baghdad are now more eligible than any others in the Arab World for confronting the common enemy plots and aggression and, therefore, they have to unify their positions and stand up together in the face of danger. What these three Arab states can do is to lead the way for the rest of the Arab countries on the path of unity of ranks and joint action. Jordan's action in this respect is therefore a welcome event to all Arabs who have become fed up with estrangement, divisions and disputes that have weakened their nation.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# How the U.S. media shifted from terrorism to war

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — There has been a subtle shift in the tone of the American media in regard to the Middle East. Until mid-May, the press was full of belligerent commentaries on terrorism. Now suddenly it has become worried about war, specifically between Syria and Israel.

The American media still take the U.S. government as a point of reference in regard to foreign policy matters. That does not mean the media automatically reflect the government point of view. Often they can be rather critical. But if the U.S. government considers some matter important, the media will also consider that matter important. The manner of coverage of that matter may be supportive, objective, or critical.

During the Tokyo summit, President Reagan singled out Syria as a source of terrorism.

But after his return to Washington, a different tone began to emerge from the State Department. It was pointed out that Syria was playing a key role in seeking to free American hostages in Lebanon. And articles began to appear warning of the danger of a new war between Syria and Israel.

A few years ago, the U.S. government officially removed Syria from its list of countries supporting terrorism. That was at a time when Washington supported Syria's efforts to secure a settlement in Lebanon. But when the settlement efforts collapsed, and the Israelis once again assumed a role as supporters of the Phalangists (Kata'ib), Washington became cooler in its attitude towards the Syrians. And when Israel began intensifying its military build-up in the southern parts of the Bekaa Valley, it began to look as if Washington might

actually approve, even if discreetly, an Israeli strike at Syria.

But then came this sudden change of tone. It seems apparent that, within the U.S. government, the State Department still has some grave doubts about the U.S. becoming a full partner to Israel's adventurism. And, of course, there is general worry that a new war between Syria and Israel in the end could only strengthen the forces of Islamic fundamentalism.

And the New York Times, despite the fact that it is owned by Jews and has a large Jewish readership, has come out with several pieces showing alarm over the prospect of a new war in the region. The Times reflects a broad spectrum of liberal Jewish opinion in the United States that, naturally, supports Israel, but also wants to see peace in the region and a

settlement of the conflicts that rage there. The Times is not very friendly towards the Arabs, but it also is not hostile.

Why would there be a new danger of war now in the Middle East? One answer is clear. The danger comes entirely from the Israelis. They appear to be worried about alleged Syrian military buildups. But why would Israel be worried?

One reason could be that the Reagan White House, after having veered very far in a pro-Israeli direction, now seem to be pulling back. Evidence for that comes from the oil world. World oil prices have stabilised. That stabilisation may also help halt the rapid fall of the dollar. While the collapse of the dollar helps to reduce the immense trade deficit of the U.S., particularly vis-à-vis Japan, it also threatens the workings of the international monetary system.

World oil prices can only be stabilised with the help of the Saudis. So if they are stabilising, then that means some new accords (naturally secret) have been reached between Riyadh and Washington. The Bush visit may have paved the way for those accords. Such accords would alarm the Israelis. All the efforts Reagan people have been making to show their allegiance to Zionist issues would not outweigh something so fundamental as ties between the Saudis and Washington. That has always worried Israel in the past and may worry it now.

One way the Israelis can help weaken if not break those accords is to start a war, or threaten one. Syria is a key element in Middle Eastern unity. If the Israelis can devastate Syria, then perhaps they can elicit an angry reaction from the Saudis. One such reaction

would be to continue the oil price war and make oil prices start going down again.

The American Jewish community is part of a neo-capitalist world. That world depends on an even larger world of the global economy. As Jews, they support Israel. But as capitalists and businessmen, they want international conditions which support and do not endanger the world economy. We are now seeing this second concern beginning to appear in the U.S. media.

And if there has been a slight swing away from the blatant pro-Zionism that marked the actions and words of the Reagan administration in March and April (indeed, going back to last autumn), then it is undoubtedly due to the fact that the U.S. is itself irreversibly dependent on the world economy.

# The Koenig affair: Uprooting of Galilee Palestinians

The following article by Adam Keller is reprinted from the Israel and Palestine Political Report, published by Magellan, Paris

THE name of Israel Koenig, the Israeli Interior Ministry's northern district officer, is known to few outside Israel. For Arabs of Israeli nationality, however, and particularly for those who reside in the Galilee, this name is as notorious as those of Ariel Sharon and Rabbi Meir Kahane. It is in this context that Koenig's sudden late January announcement of his intention to resign, ranks as a major political event.

Why should an apparently obscure official be given so much importance? Some background information is required. The position of "district officer" has almost no parallel in any state purporting to be a democracy — not surprising, considering that the post has its origins in the British Mandate of Palestine. Wherever British colonialism penetrated, the district officer was the basic instrument of its administration, wielding enormous powers over the daily existence of the "natives." Instead of abolishing the post of district officer, introduced in Mandatory Palestine, as was done in the cases of nations gaining independence from a colonial power, the state of Israel retained it, incorporating it into the Israeli Interior Ministry.

Thus Jewish district officers replaced their British predecessors, enjoying powers which had been only slightly diminished. To name a few of these powers: the right to suspend indefinitely the publication of any newspaper in the district, without citing reasons; the right to veto any development project or municipal budget, and to prevent the transfer of funds allocated by the central government to any municipality in the district. Since Israeli municipalities are usually debt-ridden if not on the edge of bankruptcy, the significance of this last point can not be over-emphasised.

In practice, the district officer's might is felt much less by Jewish than by Arab citizens of Israel. Jewish mayors occasionally grumble about a district officer's bureaucratic delays, but the average Jew remains blissfully unaware of his existence. When dealing with Arabs, however, the full weight of his powers are applied, with the same forcefulness of the British colonialists. This is particularly true in the Galilee, or the Northern district, where most of Israel's Arab citizens are concentrated.

The Arabs here comprise about half of the region's population, a fact which has always been of great concern to successive Israeli governments, who hatched various plans for what they termed the "Judaisation of the Galilee" — i.e. increasing the Jewish population and Jewish land takeover, at the expense of the Arabs.

### After 1948

In the first years after 1948, this process ran without too many hitches. Most members of the social, intellectual, and political elites of pre-1948 Palestinian society were exiled and dispersed to refugee camps. Little resistance could be mustered among the remnant of a people in Israel, overwhelmed by the shock of its vanquishment and its new minority status.

Thus the Arabs in Israel saw, in 1948, the inauguration of a military government, more oppressive and severe in many ways than the one currently operating in the occupied territories. Completely enclosed in small enclaves, they could travel neither to a neighbouring enclave nor to a Jewish town without a special permit from the military governor, the granting of which was no easy matter. Theoretically, Arabs were equal citizens of Israel; but they had been given the vote primarily in order to ensure their vote for

the ruling Jewish parties. This was achieved through threats issued by the military governors, and through patronage and "inducements" channelled through "notables" who served, in every Arab town, as the government's subversive agents.

The main beneficiary was Mapai, the predecessor of the present Labour Party, although some of the electoral loot was reserved for its coalition partners, such as Mafdal (National Religious Party), which controlled the Ministry of Religious Affairs — Jewish, Muslim, and Christian — and the Interior Ministry. Thanks to Arab votes, this party could regularly count on winning one of its Knesset seats in each election. It was not, needless to say, Mafdal's blend of Zionism and the Jewish religion which got the Arab vote, but rather the realisation that the Mafdal's permanent control over the Interior Ministry meant the control of almost unlimited sources of patronage.

The only party willing to fully defend the rights of Arabs was the Israeli Communist Party. Despite the persecution and harassment which resulted, larger numbers of Arabs began giving it their support — less out of identification with Communist ideology than because of the Communists' denunciation of such measures as the waves of land confiscation which were robbing Arab villages of practically all their land. Also, the Communist party was the only anti-Zionist political party of some importance.

It wasn't until 1966 that military government over Israel's Arabs was abolished, and this after a struggle lasting nearly two decades by pioneers of the Israeli peace movement. The relatively liberal policies of Levy Eshkol, who became prime minister after David Ben-Gurion's demise, were partly responsible for the institution's dismantling. But more importantly, this event was a reflection of a new spirit taking hold among the Arab population. Demoralisation was being replaced by a new confidence, as a new Arab leadership, clearly voicing the demand for equal rights, was born.

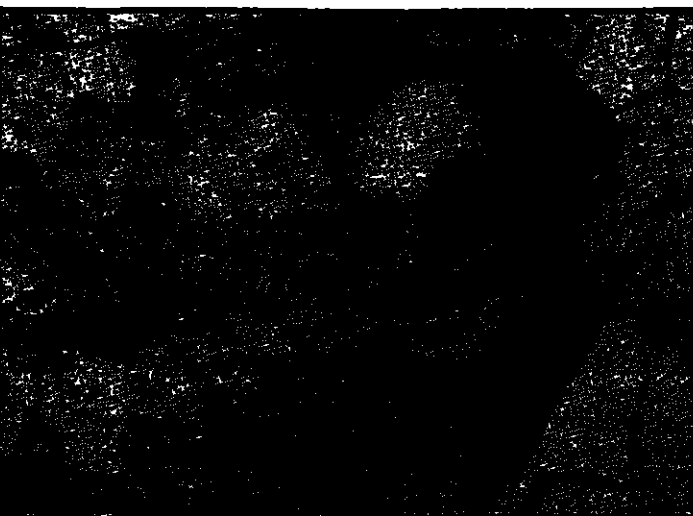
Ironically, the 1967 war, and Israel's subsequent occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, served to enhance this process. The removal of the border, albeit by Israeli army, broke down the wall of isolation surrounding the Arabs inside Israel, who were now reunited with their brothers in the occupied territories and saw communications channels open with the Arab World on the other side of the Jordan bridges.

### Koenig steps in

The Israeli government was still far from willing to grant Arabs truly equal citizenship. With the abolition of military government inside the pre-'67 borders, other instruments of "control" grew in importance — the district officers of the Interior Ministry, for one. It was in the midst of this evolution, in December 1966, that Israel Koenig took on the key post of northern district officer.

Koenig's career had not, up to this point, been particularly distinguished, being notable only for a strong loyalty to Mafdal (National Religious Party), to which he, along with most other Interior Ministry officials, belongs. Among these, Koenig also enjoyed the advantage of a close friendship with the son of Moshe Haim Shapira, who was the Interior Minister and Mafdal leader.

In his new position, however, Koenig soon showed himself to be industrious and intelligent. It is unfortunate that these qualities were to be channelled into what Koenig perceived to be his duty —



Israel Koenig

acting as "the watchdog of Jewish interests in the Galilee."

In this capacity, Koenig felt it incumbent on him to work towards building up the Jewish population of the Galilee, while correspondingly trying to diminish its Arab residents; to ensure that land was transferred from Arab into Jewish hands; and to increase the construction of Jewish settlements in the area.

Government budgets allocated to Arab towns and villages had always been minuscule compared with those of their Jewish counterparts; and among Arabs, Koenig made a distinction between "positive" i.e. subversive Arabs — who received the lion's share of the budgets — and "negative" Arabs, those who, whether individually or in communities, expressed opposition to government policies and were punished by being deprived of government funds.

This state of affairs thrived under Koenig, who, not one to forget his party allegiances, also rewarded extra funds and development projects to Arab villages like Abu Sana, whose mayor is a member of Koenig's (Jewish) National Religious Party. In 1969, the number of Arab votes for Mafdal tripled in comparison with previous elections; Koenig's activity was much appreciated by his party.

Koenig was by no means the sole initiator of these policies; many had been operative since 1948, and Koenig enjoyed the full backing of his superiors, up to and including the ministerial and cabinet levels. Nevertheless, he was able and zealous executor of these policies, and was not above taking them even further, on his own initiative.

### The Day of the Land

In 1976, with the announcement of a new government plan for large-scale land confiscations, things came to a head. But times had changed — it was no longer the 1950s or 1960s, when the Arabs' oppression had prevented them from forming an effective opposition. On March 6, 1976, in Nazareth, mayors and representatives of all the Arab towns and villages in Israel called a general strike for March 30, declaring it "Day of the Land."

The government's encouragement of strike-breaking was futile, and Arab participation in the strike was total. But the arrival of Israeli troops at several villages provoked a violent confrontation, and six Arabs were shot to death. This elicited such a feeling of shock among both Jews and Arabs, that the government was forced to cancel the projected land confiscations; no similar plan has been presented in the decade since Land Day.

As a direct consequence of these events, Israel Koenig composed two memorandums proposing various racist means of "thinning out" the Arab population in the Galilee, and submitted them to then Prime Minister Itzhak Rabin. The documents, intended as classified, were, however, leaked to the

### Weizmann vs. Koenig

The appointment of minister-without-portfolio Ezer Weizmann to handle Arab affairs at the ministerial level was evidence that even within the establishment, things were starting to move. Weizmann, who had begun his political career as an extreme anti-Zionist hawk, demonstrated his true conversion to the cause of peace when, in 1980, he quit both the Likud and the Defence Ministry, throwing away a promising career which could have seen him succeed Menachem Begin as prime minister.

Weizmann's first priority in his new job was getting rid of Binjamin Gur-Arieh, so-called "Prime Minister's advisor on Arab affairs," who was the head of the entire Arab discrimination apparatus. Next came an inevitable clash with Koenig, over the issue of "illegal construction" — one of the most sensitive in the realm of Jewish-Arab relations.

"Under Israel's zoning laws, any house built without a permit from a local planning committee is illegal and should be demolished. However, local planning committees can operate only after the Interior Ministry has approved a local building plan. Since 1948, the ministry has not approved such plans for many Arab villages and towns. Therefore, many of those Arabs have been placed in a 'catch 22' situation, in which every house they build is illegal."

The precise number of these houses is not known, but rough estimates put the figure at 8,000. In some villages, almost every house is "illegal." Certainly an attempt to destroy all or even most of them would provoke riots to dwarf those held on the "Day of the Land," if not a veritable rebellion.

This was a proposition not even the zealous Israel Koenig, entrusted by law with the enforcement of zoning laws, dared to undertake.

Koenig took a different approach, in which only one or two houses at a time were targeted, and unexpectedly descended upon by large police forces in military-like operations. The fated houses were strategically selected for their location in villages known for oppositional political activity. Those whose residents had voted for Koenig's National Religious Party or for the Labour Party found that the authorities turned a blind eye to their "illegal" buildings.

Meanwhile, Ezer Weizmann, sincerely wishing to end the conflict, was pushing for rapid approval of local building plans which could render thousands of these houses legal. In August 1985 he, along with Prime Minister Peres and Police Minister Bar-Lev, held a secret meeting at which it was decided to revoke police protection of Koenig's demolition crews; this effectively prevented further houses from being destroyed.

Fearful of being labelled "Arab-lovers," the three ministers had not revealed their decision to the public. Koenig pounced on this, mobilising the support of Knesset Interior Affairs Committee Chairman Dov Shizman, and other right-wing Knesset members. After the secret decision was exposed during a meeting of the committee, its right-wing majority adopted a resolution demanding the continued demolition of "illegal" Arab houses, and condemning Weizmann, Peres, and Bar-Lev for "undermining the authority of the Israeli courts." (All demolitions are carried out by court order; Koenig always took care to ensure that the letter of the law was behind him). The go-ahead to resume his activities.

At three o'clock in the morning of December 11, 1985, several police units entered the village of Jdeideh in the Galilee. The inhabitants of two "illegal" houses were beaten up and evicted, as their homes were demolished. The response — a strike by Jdeideh residents and the voicing of angry protests — brought in a steady stream of publicity. Pressured by Weizmann, Bar-Lev declared — openly and officially this time — that no more houses would be destroyed until a special investigative committee had completed its findings on the whole "illegal housing" issue.

Koenig was cornered. Not only had his policies been challenged, but he had lost backing of his own minister. Following the last elections, the Mafdal had relinquished the Interior Ministry, under its firm control since 1948, to the new, Oriental Jewish, fundamentalist "Shass" party. The current Interior Minister, Rabbi Itzhak Peretz, is himself a representative of an extreme right-wing party; but there is no love lost between Shass and the NRP, and Peretz had little inclination to back up the Mafdal-appointed officials.

Koenig was left with just one last card to play. In late January 1986, he submitted his resignation, to protest "police refusal to carry out court orders for the demolition of houses." Koenig was careful, however, to mention that his resignation would be effective no earlier than April 30, 1986 — leaving himself three months in which to organise a support campaign.

On February 9 there was a meeting in Jewish Upper Nazareth of the so-called "Council of the Galilee," organised under Koenig's guidance in 1976 and consisting of all the Jewish, and no Arab, mayors in the Galilee. Anti-Arab rhetoric was the order of the day: "Koenig's going will be a great event for all the Arab scum," said Tevi Raskin, Mayor of the Upper Galilee town of Rosh Pina. There were statements of support for Koenig from "the left" — Mapai members Bonyo Ronen of Kibbutz Gaaton and Abraham Broshi of Kibbutz Shamir. Then, still within the framework of Koenig's well-orchestrated campaign, Rabbi Itzhak Grossman submitted a petition signed by all Galilee rabbis, calling on Koenig to stay.

Now even some of the Arab notables — or, in Koenig's terminology, "positive Arabs" — were pressured or persuaded to join in the effort. Most of these, however, were later forced to retract their statements, due to the anger they had aroused in their constituencies.

Next, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim (Likud) called publicly on Prime Minister Peres to "uphold the rule of law" and carry out the court demolition orders. Peres responded by asking Attorney General Zamir for a legal opinion, which has not yet been given.

Despite all this pressure, Interior Minister Peretz, at the end of February, officially accepted Koenig's resignation. According to analyses in the press, Peretz intends to nominate a member of his own party — Shass — as northern district officer.

Koenig now held just one last desperate play left to be told: journalists that as soon as his resignation came into effect, he would "say all that is in his heart." In fact, Koenig is threatening to disclose a number of secrets to which he became privy during his long career — unless senior officials come to his rescue. Judging from Uzi Ben-Zion's little tidbit, Koenig has a lot to reveal; should he choose to.

Whether Koenig's gamble will succeed, whether he can still retain his office and maintain his racist policies, is as yet unknown. But it is clear that whatever the outcome of this confrontation, it will do much more than shape one official's career — the future of Israel's 700,000 Arab citizens, and indeed of Israeli society in general, will also be affected.





In foreground, the foundation remains of the large rectangular structure that appears to be an Early Islamic era (7th/8th Century A.D.) caravanserai, or khan. (Photo by Alan Hills)

## British team reconstructs Iron Age settlement at Tell es-Sa'idiyeh

The following article by Rami G. Khouri is the last in a three-part series on the findings of a British Museum's team dig at Tell es-Sa'idiyeh in the Jordan Valley. Parts one and two appeared in Monday's and Tuesday's issues of the Jordan Times.

LIKE the thick casemate fortification wall and the remains of the settlement on the summit of the main tell, the use of the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age cemetery area came to an abrupt end around 1150 B.C. — clearly as a result of the sudden and fiery destruction of the settlement. The tell-tale signs of a violent destruction found throughout the Late Bronze/Early Iron layers included ash layers up to 50 centimetres thick, remains of severely burnt walls and timber beams, large quantities of badly smashed and charred pottery vessels, and mudbrick wall remains that were so badly burned that they were fired hard or completely burned out.

Who caused the destruction of the settlement is still unclear, though there are three main candidates during this period of Palestinian history: the Israelites, the Egyptians and the "sea peoples," or Philistines, but Tell es-Sa'idiyeh is sited perhaps too far east for the Philistines to be considered as the possible culprits. That a violent destruction took place is perhaps not a surprise, given the heavily nucleated and fortified arrangement of the settlement at the end of the Bronze Age. Here was a hilltop town with an enormous, thick fortification wall, and a camouflaged stone staircase on the north side providing access to its water supply.

The very intensive use of the cemetery on the lower tell paints a picture of inhabitants who did not want to venture too far away from their settlement, and buried their dead quickly and without much regard to new graves cutting into older ones.

Why the people had a reason to feel insecure, and who was it that finally brought their village to a violent end, remain to be answered in future seasons of work.

After the mid-12th Century B.C. destruction, the site seems to have been abandoned for 100-150 years, until it was reoccupied once again in the 10th Century B.C. This Iron Age occupation continued with little interruption for nearly a thousand years, into the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman periods.

In Iron II, though, the nature of

the site seems to have changed from what it was in the Late Bronze/Early Iron transition period, and seems to have been used for industrial rather than residential purposes. There is little if any evidence for strong defensive walls, and the cemetery on the lower tell was not used any longer.

Mr. Tubb believes the evidence indicates that between the 10th and 6th Centuries B.C., people may have come to work on the site every day, but may not have lived there in any great numbers.

The earliest remains on the summit of the main tell show that the area was continually re-used during the later Iron Age, and its structures were modified and rebuilt. One room with four bread ovens was converted into a weaving room, and hundreds of loom-weights have been retrieved. Another room with intensely green and rust red-stained pottery may have been used for dye preparation.

Over a dozen tabuns, or ovens, were excavated, and one of the phases of occupation left behind a thick (30-50-cm.) deposit of intensely coloured (blue, yellow, pink and white) layered material resting on a thin (1-2-cm.) brownish black burnt layer. Mr. Tubb believes the lowermost black layer resulted from the burning off of the vegetation which had grown over the abandoned area, and the coloured and layered material is thought to be the residue of some kind of industrial activity, perhaps a lime-related process.

In the Iron II period, the structures on the site are largely flimsy buildings with thin, poorly-made walls without plaster, lacking true floors, and fronting on small streets and alleyways with coarse cobbled paving. The ceramic repertoire also changes in the Iron II period, with relatively more storage jars, large craters and other non-domestic pieces, than had been used by the inhabitants of the Late Bronze/Early Iron settlement.

Both Glueck and Pritchard had noted the foundations of a very large structure on the north side of the lower tell, which Mr. Tubb's team investigated in more detail this year. The structure is clearly visible as you stand on the summit



Grinding stones from the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age settlement on the summit of Tell es-Sa'idiyeh, with excavation trenches in the background. (Photo by Rami G. Khouri)

of the main tell, looking west.

This year's examination of the remains uncovered the foundation walls of a rectangular building (18 x 5 metres) set within the south-west corner of a larger rectangular enclosure measuring 40 x 30 metres. A surface survey and several soundings showed that the two structures date from the early Islamic period, probably in the 7th/8th Century A.D. Umayyad era.

The smaller building has two doorways in the west and north walls, each probably sporting a single door. The larger enclosure, which may have been built slightly after the smaller building, seems to have had a single, four-metre-wide entranceway in the south wall, adjacent to the smaller building. There are also traces of internal walls within the large enclosure, but these have not been

fully defined.

The function of this large complex is not yet clear, but Mr. Tubb believes the best theory is that it was a type of caravanserai, or khan. This is supported by this season's discovery of a good firm natural crossing point, or ford, over the Jordan River just to the west of Tell es-Sa'idiyeh, with the remains of what may have been causeway piers.

On the east bank of the river at this spot are the remains of a low site with much pottery from the Iron I and Iron II periods, indicating the ford was probably recognised and used during the Iron Age. From the west bank of the river, a natural wadi route leads up towards the Nabulus area.

Mr. Tubb notes: "We seem to have identified a major river crossing immediately below Tell es-Sa'idiyeh which was not recognised before — a fact which may have implications relating to the historical geography of this region."

He now plans to re-examine the historical references to this part of the Jordan Valley, and to compare them with the more precise chronology of the successive settlements that existed at Tell es-Sa'idiyeh, as revealed by the last two seasons of excavations.

The ancient identification of Tell es-Sa'idiyeh remains unclear. Albright's identification of the site with the biblical Zaphon has probably been weakened by this year's results. The name of Zaphon occurs in the list of cities destroyed by the armies of the Egyptian Pharaoh Shishak in his campaign in Palestine around 920 B.C., but the excavations have not revealed a major destruction at this time. Instead, it is now clear that a major destruction of the settlement took place more than 200 years earlier, around 1150 B.C.

The possible identification with biblical Zarthan is also unclear, for the biblical references to Zarthan are themselves vague, suggesting that Zarthan could be the name of a region as well as the name of a single town.

## The fever factor

By Steve Usdin

A Chinese doctor who has devoted — and risked — his life for malaria research has found a new drug which effectively combats the disease. The drug is derived from an ancient herbal remedy based on the "weed" commonly known as sweet wormwood.

GUANGZHOU, China — A new malaria cure, derived from a folk remedy and without the side-effects of some quinine-based drugs, has been discovered by a Chinese doctor. To learn more about the disease Dr. Li Guoqiao deliberately contracted malaria five times.

The son of a traditional Chinese doctor, Li is the deputy president of the Guangzhou (Canton) College of Traditional Chinese Medicine. He has devoted most of his 49 years to the study of malaria. He spends much of his time on Hainan Island, the southernmost part of China, researching malaria and treating patients.

Li's experiments — in which he has repeatedly risked his life — have given him new insights into a disease which annually attacks some 300 million people, killing one million each year in Africa alone.

In many areas of the world, especially India and Southeast Asia, malaria-carrying mosquitos have become resistant to insecticides. Some of the malaria parasites carried by the mosquitos have also become resistant to widely-used malarial drugs derived from quinine, including chloroquine.

Chinese scientists began to search for a new malaria drug in 1967, six years after reports from Colombia indicated that malaria parasites had become resistant to chloroquine. Dr. Li started trekking over mountains and remote semi-tropical regions of south China, treating members of the Li, Miao, Dai and other tribes.

For four days in midsummer 1981, Li, having intentionally contracted malaria, refused treatment. While the malarial parasites attacked his red blood cells, enlarged his spleen and damaged his organs and tissues, he observed that the reproductive part of their cycle caused two peaks of fever rather than one, as had previously been believed. Li's discovery has allowed doctors to diagnose, forecast and treat the disease more effectively.

He and other pharmaceutical researchers explored the use of

Chinese medicinal herbs, collecting folk remedies, interviewing practitioners of traditional medicine and studying ancient medical literature. They tested hundreds of prescriptions, including one that used an annual herbaceous plant found throughout China called sweet wormwood (*Artemisia annua* L.), without positive results.

Only once before had a natural product been widely adopted as a treatment for malaria. In the sixteenth century natives of Peru taught Jesuit missionaries about the beneficial effects of the bark of the cinchona tree. Quinine was isolated from cinchona bark by a French chemist named Pelletier in 1834, and remained the primary treatment for malaria until the synthetic derivative chloroquine was developed in the 1930s. Other derivatives, such as mefloquine and fansidar, have been developed in the past twenty years.

Chinese researchers learned how to prepare sweet wormwood medicine from clues they found in a fourth century A.D. Chinese medical work. In 1972 they succeeded in extracting a crystalline compound from the herb. American scientists had similar success at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, in Washington DC, in 1983.

Named "qinghaosu" (meaning "active principle of the green herb") by Dr. Li's group, the new compound is often referred to as "artemisinin" in chemical journals. Because qinghaosu has chemical properties unlike quinine-based drugs, it has created new hope for an effective treatment against malaria.

Clinical tests in China have shown that qinghaosu is just as potent as quinine-based drugs, acts more rapidly, and is non-toxic (side effects are rare, and usually mild). The last point is particularly important since it has recently come to light that some of the quinine-based drugs have serious side-effects.

Most important, qinghaosu is effective against strains of malaria that are resistant to more con-



Sweet wormwood (*Artemisia annua*), the source of a new anti-malaria drug (Photo by Dr. Daniel L. Klayman)

ventional drugs. Because of its prompt action, it is able to prevent an infected victim from developing cerebral malaria. It can also be used to treat this potentially fatal form of the disease, and in one test cured 90 per cent cerebral malaria cases, reducing the time spent in coma from 49 to 12 hours.

Qinghaosu is rapidly eliminated from the body. There is a chance that the patient's parasite count will rise again once the qinghaosu has been excreted, and for this reason it is prudent to use qinghaosu in conjunction with malarial drugs that act at different stages of the parasite cycle.

Dr. Li's next round of experiments will focus on qinghaosu's potential for preventing malarial infection. He suspects that the new drug kills the parasites in the human blood stream. He and his colleagues will test this theory by taking qinghaosu, then allowing

themselves to be bitten by mosquitos carrying the malaria parasite.

To date the process of synthesising qinghaosu has proved prohibitively expensive, but a cheaper, water soluble derivative of the natural extract is being developed. Researchers believe that the new drug, already in use in China, will be approved for commercial use in the United States in about six years.

In the meantime the U.S. is distributing sweet wormwood seeds to, and encouraging their cultivation and testing in, other countries. And Li Guoqiao, by now a national hero in China, continues his battle with the disease which has so long been the scourge of the tropical world — Earthscan.

Steve Usdin is an American freelance journalist.

## Economic winds blowing in favour of Cyprus

By Thomas O'Dwyer

Reuter

NICOSIA — Economic winds from abroad often blow the small economy of Cyprus off course, but could provide some welcome puffs in the right direction this year.

Tumbling world oil prices and the dollar's slide have given the government breathing space to tackle problems which include a yawning trade gap — despite an overall 1985 balance of payments surplus of \$75 million — and public debts of \$1.7 billion.

On the negative side this year, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's anti-alcohol drive could harm Cypriot wine exports, leaving the biggest surplus for 20 years.

The Soviet Union bought half the island's \$11 million's worth of wine exports last year. Between January and April this year, it did not take any.

On the other hand, fears that

the vital tourist industry would be hit by cancellations from Europe following last month's U.S. air attacks on Libya are fading fast.

"Hoteliers are always jumpy early in the season. Any early cancellations are likely to be offset by increased traffic from new charter services," a tourism official said.

Cyprus attracted 180,000 visitors in the first four months of this year, 15 per cent up on the same period last year.

But while worries about tourism may be transient, those about export performance are more permanent and deep-seated. The trade deficit last year widened to \$940 million from \$915 million in 1984 as exports crashed 13.7 per cent to \$290.6 million. Economists blame rising labour costs and inadequate quality control for the decline.

They also say economic belittling in the Arab World and increased competition in Mediterranean produce from new

European Community (EC) members Spain and Portugal could cause more problems for exporters.

Arab countries took 48.2 per cent of Cypriot exports last year — mainly clothing, footwear, potatoes, wines and spirits, paper products and electrical goods — and the EC 27.6 per cent.

Alexis Galanos, parliamentary leader of President Spyros Kyprianou's ruling Democratic Party, gave a rosy picture of a healthy economy in a recent house debate.

He cited a growth rate three times the world average in recent years, a jump in per capita income from \$1,300 in 1976 to \$5,200 last year, and an increase in productive capacity and national wealth of some \$7 billion over the same period.

But industrialist Kyriakos Hamboulas, president of the Limassol Chamber of Commerce, painted a grimmer picture at the chamber's annual meeting.

He argued that a fall in the country's growth rate of four per cent and a decline in exports of 13.7 per cent in one year, coupled with a trade deficit of \$940 million, pointed to "a big crisis in the economy."

He said a planned customs union with the EC would help agriculture but could hit industry hard and advocated "bold and imaginative" planning to protect industry during the proposed 15-year transition to full EC customs union.

Industrialists are urging the government to introduce new technology, cut energy and transport costs, control pay rises and encourage mergers between small units.

Finance Minister Christos Mavrellis is convinced Cyprus will cope, and says: "What is encouraging is that the solution to our problems may be won by corrective means which will not affect our standard of living."

## Divers locate sunken vessel from Napoleonic fleet

By John Rogers

Reuter

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Two centuries after a transport ship from Napoleon Bonaparte's fleet sank off Egypt's coast, plans are in hand to raise the wreck and its valuable cargo of scientific instruments.

During seven days of diving this month three miles off the west of the Mediterranean port of Alexandria, divers pinpointed the shell of the *Patriote*, which went down in July 1798 after striking rocks.

Objects found on the seabed indicate beyond doubt that it is the right ship, says captain Max Guerout, leader of a Franco-Egyptian expedition. In October, experts will bring to the surface whatever remains of the 580-ton three-master.

In July, another team is due to start salvaging remains of the orient, the 120-gun flagship of Napoleon's fleet sunk later in July 1798 by the British navy in the battle of the Nile at Abukir Bay.

east of Alexandria.

The *Patriote*'s 400 passengers included a squad of hydrogen-balloons, used by the army as spotters, according to French archives. Its main cargo was vital equipment for astronomers, topographers, physicists and other scientists with Napoleon's expeditionary force.

The future emperor, then a general, was already ashore with his army in Egypt.

The *Patriote* ran aground on El Far (the rat) rocks trying to enter Alexandria harbour, then a hazardous venture because of reefs which have since been blasted away.

No lives were lost but some historians say the accident contributed to Napoleon's fleet being set up under Admiral Bruyès, to be later blown apart by Admiral Horatio Nelson's gunners.

After the *Patriote* went down, Bruyès decided to wait for further depth-soundings before trying to enter the harbour. He took his 17 warships round Alexandria and anchored in the supposedly safe haven of Abukir Bay.

It was there that Nelson trapped the French fleet in a surprise pincer assault and routed them.

Some experts suggest that the *Patriote* was on a survey mission to find safe routes into Alexandria.

"If the fleet had had information from the *Patriote*, they would not have gone into Abukir," says Abdullah Al Attar, a team member from Egypt's Antiquities Department.

Working from a French minesweeper, the *Vinh Long*, equipped with sonar scanners and a remote-controlled camera submarine, about 20 French and Egyptian divers have pinpointed the *Patriote* on the west side of the 500-metre El Far rocks.

Guerout says he was aided by old maps, including one captured by the British navy found in Britain's Greenwich Maritime Museum. Letters home from passengers of the *Patriote* also gave clues.

Objects identified on the seabed or brought up include copper plates used to line the vessel's wooden hull, two cannons, several

miniature bronze model cannons, nails, bullets, tiles and pottery.

The prize find so far is a copper-and-ebony navigation instrument similar to a sextant, Guerout told Reuters.

But very little wood is left of the ship's hull.

The relics are being examined at a Franco-Egyptian laboratory here with the aid of electrochemical preservation techniques developed in France.

Objects from the *Patriote* and the orient, both in waters about 14 metres deep, are destined eventually for a new museum at a one-time royal palace in Alexandria.

In July, experts will use a 35-ton crane to start lifting objects from the orient, including its 15-ton bronze and wood rudder, he said.

With the aid of the *Vinh Long*, French and Egyptian experts found the big flagship in 1983.

Although a rich haul of objects has already been raised, the salvage team has not found a hoard of gold reputed by legend to have been on board.



General view of excavation of the Iron Age settlement on the summit of the tell; a room from the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age settlement was excavated in the square at top of photo. (Photo by Rami G. Khouri)

## Bob Hope's jokes on view at museum

By Michele Abruzzi

Reuter

NEW YORK — Bob Hope's sharp one-liners are now museum pieces but the comedian proved the other day that at 82, he is not.

Asked how he managed to look so good after half a century in the business, Hope said: "I have a wonderful makeup crew. (pause) They're the same people restoring the Statue of Liberty."

Hope showed that timing is everything in a seminar at New York's

Museum of Broadcasting, which is holding a retrospective in honour of his 50 years in radio and television.

Someone wanted to know how he had gotten his start. "It's been so long I've forgotten," he said.

Why did he choose to express himself through comedy? After a long pause, "money."

Hope acknowledged that he had worked with almost every female sex symbol during the past 50 years and said resignedly, "It's part of my business. I don't mind."

He had a couple of serious moments, acknowledging that he was sometimes "too hammy" and saying his career had had "a lot of high points, more than I deserve."

But most of the time, Hope tossed off zingy one-liners as fast as the audience could laugh.

The Museum of Broadcasting, which is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year, has selected 60 hours of shows featuring Hope from among its collection of 25,000 programmes. The exhibi-

tion until June 14 includes early radio shows, television variety shows and road trips.

Ordinary people, would-be comedians and a former talk show host were in the audience at the first of Hope's two seminars. Someone asked Hope to discuss comedy timing.

"We don't have time for that," he said.

Later he did explain that "timing is the most mysterious thing of all and you have to be born with a little of it."



## Lendl and Graf sweep through 2nd round play

PARIS (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the world number one and top seed, and reigning women's champion Chris Evert Lloyd trounced their opponents in the second round of the French Open tennis championships Wednesday.

Lendl, the 1984 champion, played his typically unburied baseline game to beat Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Lloyd, seeded second behind fellow-American Martina Navratilova for the women's crown, was equally confident as she defeated France's Nathalie Herremans 6-2, 6-1 in just 52 minutes.

Her projected semifinal rival, third-seeded West German Steffi Graf, also had an easy 6-1, 6-1 win over American Gretchen Rush.

Using all the court, Lendl used his whiplash backhand to great effect, combined with perfectly

placed passing shots whenever Hlasek tried to change the pattern by venturing to the net.

The 21-year-old Czechoslovak-born Hlasek never managed to ruffle the master of clay surfaces.

Lendl said later: "I played solidly. I didn't serve too hard but always felt on top of the game. I didn't spend too much energy and that's all I wanted to do today — win."

"Hlasek plays a game which is not really suited for clay, you need something exceptional like a volley, serve or footwork, but he has

nothing exceptional," Lendl said. Hlasek agreed he had no exceptional shots and said that was something to work on. "I haven't any major faults but Lendl is stronger on clay, that's sure," he told reporters.

Graf, the 16-year-old who beat Navratilova in the West German final this month and who has won her last four events, looked determined and confident as she sent rush running around the court with powerful forehands and angled shots.

"I didn't have too much trouble. I lost my concentration a few times but it was an easy and a good win," she said.

Also through to the third round is American John Kriek, the men's 13th seed, who eliminated giant Czechoslovak Milan Srejber 6-1, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3.

## Passarella expects to play in opener

MEXICO CITY (R) — Star defender Daniel Passarella said Tuesday he expected to play in Argentina's opening World Cup match after recovering from the stomach ailment commonly known to tourists in Mexico as "Montezuma's revenge."

Passarella, captain of Argentina's 1978 World Cup-winning team and preparing for his third World Cup, said when asked whether he would turn out against South Korea here on June 2: "Yes, I think so."

Coach Carlos Bilardo also hinted that Passarella would be in the team when he said all 22 players in the squad were fit.

"They're all flying. But I'm not announcing the team until Saturday," he said.

Argentina faced the prospect over the weekend of playing reserve centre-backs in next Tuesday's match, the second in Group A after the tournament opener between world champions Italy and Bulgaria at the Aztec Stadium here on Sunday.

Passarella missed several days' training, while his partner Oscar Ruggeri twisted his ankle in a practice game. But both have recovered, team doctor Raul Madero said.

"Passarella is totally recovered and ready to train at the full," he said. "Ruggeri played football (in a practice game) yesterday and didn't feel a thing."

Star forward Diego Maradona has also fully recovered from a knee injury that nagged him earlier this year, Madero said.

"Maradona has got over the injury that so worried us," he said. Maradona, one of the world's leading players, accepted that he would be a marked man, but he did not know of any player in the tournament like Claudio Gentile or Reyna.

"I don't know another," he said. "Peru aren't here so I don't have to worry about Reyna, and Gentile is no longer in the Italian team."

Gentile fouled Maradona throughout Argentina's defeat against Italy in the 1982 World Cup finals. The Napoli star got similar treatment from Reyna in last year's qualifying matches in Lima and Buenos Aires.

Participants at the 13th World Cup finals have preferred not to commit themselves on a favourite

for the title, arguing that there are many variables that could affect players' form.

But Passarella, who has completed four seasons with Italian club Fiorentina, stated firmly that title holders Italy were his favourites.

Portuguese players end pay dispute for duration of World Cup

MONTERREY, Mexico (R) — Portugal's World Cup players have ended their pay dispute with the country's soccer authorities, at least until the finals are over.

Captain Manuel Bento read out a statement, signed by all the players, at a press conference at the team's headquarters in Saltillo Tuesday night. Portuguese Football Federation officials were invited to attend the conference but declined.

Bento said that the players have suspended the dispute until after the finals. He said the main issue was bonus money, the federation having received \$225,000 in sponsorship of which they were passing on only \$750 per match to each player.

Apart from the bonuses, all the players had been given for the finals were free leisure shirts, Bento

said. "We hope to see off (beat) some of the more favoured teams, such as Brazil and Spain, just as we beat West Germany in the 1982 World Cup in Spain."

"We know that the Guadalajara fans supported Brazil in 1970 when they won the World Cup in Mexico, and that they are still great fans of Brazil today."

"But the fans will see that we play a style of football and tactics very similar to the Brazilians," the 41-year-old Algerian team boss said.

"Through our football, we will

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Beckenbauer retracts criticism of team

MORELIA, Mexico (R) — West German manager Franz Beckenbauer Tuesday retracted remarks suggesting his team could not win the World Cup following an angry reaction from his players. After a private meeting with captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and vice-captain Harald Schumacher, Beckenbauer told reporters he had been over-hasty in his earlier statement. "We are and remain outsiders but our goal is the semi-finals and, with luck, we could also be world champions. The other teams are not better," Beckenbauer said. Asked on Sunday whether he would remain in charge after his planned departure in 1988 if West Germany became world and European champions, Beckenbauer replied: "We won't be world or European champions anyway."

### Dope-testing planned for all matches

MEXICO CITY (R) — Doping has never seriously threatened the World Cup finals, but the Mexican organisers of the 13th edition of soccer's pageant are taking no chances. Mexican doctor Aurelio Perez Teufel, head of the World Cup medical commission, said there would be anti-doping tests at all the matches in the tournament which opens on Saturday with world champions Italy facing Bulgaria at the Aztec Stadium. The last case of doping at a World Cup involved Scotland winger Willie Johnston, sent home in disgrace from the Argentina finals in 1978 by the Scottish Football Association after a positive dope test.

### Zola Budd's eligibility still undecided

LONDON (R) — England's women's Amateur Athletic Association (AAA) said Wednesday they have not yet decided whether South African-born athlete Zola Budd can run for England in the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh this summer. The women's AAA told a news conference they have taken legal advice over Budd's eligibility because although she is a British citizen, she may not meet the Commonwealth Games stipulation that she spend six of the 12 months before the games in her adopted country. "Budd has answered all the questions we have put to her. It will not be an easy decision. Whatever it is someone will complain," women's AAA secretary Marea Hartman said.

## Algeria hoping to regain 'giant-killer' form of 1982

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (R) — Algeria, through their football, will soon shake off their image as the "ugly duckling" of World Cup Group D, team manager Rabah Saadane said.

Talking to reporters during team training here, Saadane said: "We hope to see off (beat) some of the more favoured teams, such as Brazil and Spain, just as we beat West Germany in the 1982 World Cup in Spain."

"We know that the Guadalajara fans supported Brazil in 1970 when they won the World Cup in Mexico, and that they are still great fans of Brazil today."

"But the fans will see that we play a style of football and tactics very similar to the Brazilians," the 41-year-old Algerian team boss said.

"Through our football, we will

soon shake off this image as the ugly duckling of Group D," he promised. Along with Brazil and Spain, Algeria face Northern Ireland in Group D. They open their campaign against the Irish here on June 3.

Algeria beat West Germany 2-1 in the first round of the 1982 World Cup finals in Spain. But the Germans sent on to reach the final after an infamous match against Austria in which the two teams played out a 1-0 German win, the exact score which let both sides through to the next round at the expense of the plucky Algerians.

Saadane said his only pre-occupation was the heat in Guadalajara, at present hitting the 30s centigrade. But he cited weather forecasts as saying cooler, cloudy weather was expected over the next few days.

## Image of football is at stake

MEXICO CITY (R) — The 1986 World Cup soccer finals kick off on Saturday with a huge burden of responsibility on the players and organisers to promote the image of man's favourite game.

These will be the 13th finals, first held in Uruguay in 1930, and for 30 days and 52 matches they will capture the attention of a global television audience which will reach an estimated 10 billion.

For the 24 nations taking part, there will be vast financial incentives to do well and never before has it been more vital that in striving for success they protect the integrity of the game. The responsibility rests equally on players and officials.

The horror of the Brussels tragedy a year ago, when a riot before the European Cup final caused the deaths of 39 people, and the unchecked violence on the field as talented players find themselves increasingly the victims of rough tackling, have combined to give the modern game an ugly image.

Referees have been specifically directed to let the ball players play during this World Cup. But they have failed to respond in the past to such instructions, allowing the game's hit men to go about their business without sanction.

Zico, the Brazilian whose skills should illuminate these finals, lamented recently the passive attitude of some referees. He said opponents were grabbing, holding and kicking from behind "without hardly any punishment or interference from the referees. No wonder fans are disappearing from the stadiums."

Defending champions Italy will play the opening match of the finals against Bulgaria in Mexico City's majestic Aztec Stadium. The first-phase matches continue until June 13 when 16 teams go forward from the six preliminary groups. From then on it will be a knock-out tournament, culminating in the June 29 final.

The four rounds of knock-out play is an increase on recent finals and is seen by the International Football Federation (FIFA) as a device to reduce the scope for controversial group matches, such as West Germany's 1-0 win over Austria in 1982 which ensured both teams advanced.

Less laudably, perhaps, FIFA has decreed the final will be decided by penalties if 90 minutes of normal time and 30 minutes of extra time do not produce a result. The decision does ensure the tournament will end on time but it may also mean the best team fails to win.

Italy, after an undistinguished four-year reign during which they failed ignominiously to reach the 1984 European championship

finals, must hope they will be galvanized by the expectations of their supporters and their own pride.

Quite apart from their own lack of form since winning the trophy, Italy must defy history if they are to repeat their 1938 feat and retain the title. No European nation has won the cup in Latin America, where the finals have been staged five times, including Mexico in 1970 when Brazil triumphed.

Brazil's current side lack the obvious hallmark of greatness of their predecessors, but they can still draw from a well of technical excellence that is available to few other countries. Assuming his wounded left knee can take the strain, Zico may still inspire them to be the first nation to win four titles.

Argentina, in Diego Maradona, and Uruguay, in Enzo Francescoli, also possess players with the virtuosity to lift talented squads to the very peak of footballing achievement.

Latin American's pride was badly buffeted at the 1982 finals when Europe supplied all four semifinalists. Italy, West Germany, Poland and France filled the top four places and are back again to head a strong European challenge which also includes talented Spanish and Danish sides and a combative England, the 1966 champions.

If France succeed, the influence of their richly-talented midfielder Michel Platini is likely to be vital. France, largely through Platini's efforts, have applied with imp-

ressive results the contemporary tactical theory that supremacy is best gained through a large and mobile midfield presence.

It was Platini and his midfield accomplices, Alain Giresse and Jean Tigana, who dominated France's triumphant surge to the 1984 European title in Paris.

Open to question, though, is France's competitive resilience away from home and it will be sorely tested in Mexico where heat, thin air and the intense pressure to do well will weigh heavily on them.

Spain, runners-up to France in the European championship, are being increasingly regarded as potential world champions. Sound in defence where the elegant Antonio Maceda and the more basic Andoni Goikoetxea are likely to be prominent, Spain also possess exciting attacking talents in Francisco Carrasco and Emilio Butragueno, still only 22.

Although there are no obvious favourites among the leading European and South American nations, what is certain is that many of the finalists have come to Mexico with the honour of competing the realistic extent of their achievement.

African nations Morocco and Algeria, Asian qualifiers South Korea and Iraq and first-time finalists Canada have only the slightest prospects of advancing beyond the opening phase.

Even so, they will share with the titans of the tournament the responsibility to elevate the reputation of the game.

## THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.

ACROSS	1 Pitcher	14 Celebration	21 Bator	28 Sky hunter	35 Of certain	42 Work shift	49 Creek	56 Recent	63 Wall coating	70 S. Am. river	77 Placard	84 Tread	91 Uncooked	98 Take a drive	105 Smoke duct	112 Ball town	119 '84 Olympics	126 medalist	133 Like swamps	140 Commode	147 "dell"	154 Fr. city	161 Pandora's	168 Patella's	175 Salsa	182 Bedbugs	189 Women advisors	196 Chains	203 El	210 Draft animal	217 Smog test	224 Letters	231 Appearing	238 Indistinctly	245 Goddess of	252 Fortify	259 Floor sample	266 Bala eggs	273 Floor	280 Bobolink	287 Onetime	294 Heavyweight	301 War cry	308 Wash out	315 Clairvoyance	322 True	329 (comered)	336 Rio veranda	343 Gong type	350 Murmur of	357 Movies	364 Wind dir.	371 Proper order	378 Smoothing tool	385 Uris hero	392 Alliance	399 Scatman	406 Satan's wife	413 Word of	420 Carter's girl	427 Smoked salmon
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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ANDY	MARER	TAILE
ROPE	TILONA	AGIER
RAIL	SPOTLIGHT	ROIS
BALLAD	TROIR	ETIE
CLIES	EMDS	
BROWBEAT	HICHER	
LIENS	OROP	AIRISTE
ALUIS	STUNTS	AMITE
BLOOM	SUMMS	FLIES
SENNIA	CLAIR	CAISE
ITIO	TERME	COFFIER
MAIR	LORE	STARE
APAR	DOVER	STARE
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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.5035/45	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3795/3800	Canadian dollars
	2.2735/45	West German marks
	2.5570/80	Dutch guilders
	1.8780/90	Swiss francs
	46.40/42	Belgian francs
	7.2420/50	French francs
	1558/1559	Italian lire
	168.75/85	Japanese yen
	7.2420/70	Swedish crowns
	7.6800/50	Norwegian crowns
	8.4065/4115	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	341.60/342.10	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed higher after a fairly quiet session.

Share prices were marked up at the outset chiefly on the back of Wall Street's gains to near record levels with firmer sterling and a steadier government bond market contributing to the bullish tone, dealers said. They said Wednesday's gains were made in a more populated market and while trading activity was modest, rises in some sectors were helped by stock shortages.

Government bonds halved early 1/4 point gains to end mostly 1/8 point higher in quiet trading, dealers said. At 1430 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was fourteen points up at 1,626.1.

Operators said Wednesday's better than expected U.S. April current account surplus of £409 million compared with a previous deficit of £611 million also helped buying sentiment.

In the leading issues, Glaxo at 990 and Lucas at 578 put on 10p each while Thorn EMI rose 15p to 472 and Unilever added 20p to 1,640.

Banks made steady gains and advanced as much as 15p as in Natwest at 760 and insurance also met demand with Prudential a net 27p firmer at 839. Prudential's shareholders on Wednesday approved plans to increase the group's authorised capital to £120 million from £87.5 million as a step towards a £357 million cash call.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A day when you are nearly driven to put into motion an unusual course of action, but first organize your efforts to make everything work smoothly under present conditions.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Calm down a good friend who wants to act too hastily where some joint venture is concerned.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Plan how to advance in interests that mean much to you. Don't try to force an important person to act too soon.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Study every phase of a new course of action you have set up for yourself and be sure of every item connected with it.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** You now understand how to make all of your affairs run more smoothly — so get busy on that.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Don't be forceful in trying to get an unusual person to go along with your plans, so use diplomacy and all will be fine.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Schedule your time more sensibly and you can handle all of your activities more wisely.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** During spare hours enjoy amusements you like with congenials and feel happier. Be happy at home with your companion.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Don't argue at home but establish more harmony there instead. Get your home in better order.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** You want to accomplish a good deal in the outside world and can do so if you plan your time.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Not a good day to make any big changes in financial or property affairs. Set up a more sensible budget.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You desire to have new outlets in personal life, so plan just how to get into them in the near future.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Get into the privacy of your study and think out how to make the future brighter for yourself.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she will be capable of rightly arranging his or her life according to current trends, but must learn to plan more intelligently. Education in such things as computers, electronics, and the like can be very helpful in expressing the fine talents here.

### FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** By making a conscious effort to express your charm and to get along with those about you, you can avoid the pitfalls of depression and error in your various interests and activities.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You have many private tasks to perform and unless you are cheerful, it will be hard to do them. Be careful in movement.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** If you have to be in the outside world, wear a smile and try to cheer others who may be in a sour mood. Be optimistic.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You may have to take a little trip to see one of different background, but put your best foot forward at this time.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** You have some important duties to handle, but don't get depressed about them; they have to be done.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Forget those hunches that could do you little good, and rely solely on your good judgment. Take a good look at finances today.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You may find it difficult to persuade others that your ideas are fine, but use patience and they soon accept.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Get your work done properly even if you are in a hurry to get into recreational activities. Take it easy tonight.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Forget some secret worry you can do nothing about and get into whatever activities can bring you cheer and happiness.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Get your home more charming instead of feeling unhappy in it. Don't invite anyone in until you have completed your work.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** A friend may be having a difficult time, and even though you may be having problems of your own, take time to be of assistance.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Your problematical affairs can upset you today, but if you are more objective you can turn them into advantages for the future.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You have personal needs now, but think more about those that can bring you real happiness, though not necessarily practical.

## Bankers in Bahrain fight against recession

BAHRAIN (R) — Despite falling oil prices and talk of cost cutbacks and loan reschedulings, not every banker in Bahrain, financial centre of the Gulf, is gloomy.

In a depressed commercial banking environment, many banks are concentrating resources on what is now called "private banking" and are on the lookout for high net worth individuals, known in the business as "henwits".

Notwithstanding falling oil prices, there is still a lot of private wealth in the Gulf, and the hottest banking business in town is channelling it to Western financial markets.

Wealthy Gulf citizens have seen other income shrink and ruled out further investment in depressed local real estate and share markets.

With confidence shaken by upheavals such as the war between Iran and Iraq, they are more and more concerned that their assets work for them.

Money has long flowed out of the Gulf. The success, mainly of American institutions, in acting as the conduit for it, and a dearth of other banking opportunities, have led other commercial banks to try to enter the business.

But bankers say private banking now looks overcrowded. With some exceptions, new entrants are offering little not already available.

The banking sector in Bahrain is the most diverse in the region, a mosaic of commercial, offshore and investment banks, local and foreign. The search for new business is frustrating many of them.

Some foreign banks have pulled out and more may follow. Even some local banks have almost given up the fight. Paring costs to a minimum, they await a role in the upturn nearly everybody expects in two to three years.

The great majority of banks are cutting costs and reducing staff. The solution for some, including three British clearing banks, has been to close their dealing rooms.

The Bahrain Monetary Agency

## Sperry-Burroughs merger bolsters computer industry

NEW YORK (R) — Sperry Corp's decision to be taken over by rival Burroughs Corp. Tuesday after Burroughs raised its bid to \$4.8 billion is not seen having an immediate impact on the computer industry, analysts said.

The move would create the second largest computer company in the world after International Business Machines Corp. (IBM) and was the largest U.S. merger announced this year.

Barring some unexpected product development, Mr. Jay Stevens, computer analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, said he did not see the merger having a major impact on other firms in the computer business in the immediate future.

Mr. Stevens said the combined company, which Burroughs Chairman W. Michael Blumenthal has said will get a new name, will be preoccupied for the first 18 months by the need to bring the

companies together and hold customers.

Mr. George Elling, computer analyst at Oppenheimer, said he believes unexpected problems are inevitable and these will stretch out the time required to carry out the merger.

Mr. Blumenthal, a former U.S. treasury secretary, has said he wants to combine the firms to "raise the level of competition in the worldwide computer industry and create a major supplier of off-shore-oriented systems."

He said IBM was as big as the next 13 U.S. companies combined and cited increased Japanese competition.

Analysts said the issue of whether it was possible to merge two computer firms with incompatible mainframe lines was a sticking point with Sperry, the same in 1985 when the two firms talked in vain about a merger.

## U.S. prescribes free enterprise as cure for Africa's economic ills

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States Wednesday prescribed a strong dose of free enterprise to boost African economic development after the Soviet Union Tuesday night blamed the continent's ills on "neocolonialist plunder."

U.S. secretary of state, Mr. George Shultz, told a special session of the General Assembly that "successful development in any nation — in Africa as anywhere else — lies most fundamentally in the expansion of individual human opportunity."

His address was delivered on the second day of a special five-day U.N. session devoted entirely to the critical economic situation in Africa.

In his speech, Mr. Shultz said: "We have seen how now-discredited orthodoxies about state-directed development gave rise to misguided policies that stifled individual initiative — policies that in practice have given inadequate incentives to African farmers and created a long-term decline in food production."

Mr. Shultz's message strikes a contrast with the one delivered Tuesday night by Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov, who told the 159-nation assembly that Africa's difficulties were rooted in "the ills inherited from colonialism."

He said Africa had to pay dearly for the "so-called aid of Western countries and their monopolies and banks," which wanted Africa to "phase out the public sector and provide an uncontrolled access ... for the predatory transnational corporations."

"Putting an end to neo-colonialist plunder is a vital necessity, an imperative of our time," he said, using the toughest cold war language yet heard during the session.

Mr. Shultz said even communist countries are "awakening to the fact that individual initiative, not state direction is the source of growth."

He cited China's "remarkably successful" experiment with unleashing individual incentives and a recent call by the Soviet Communist Party for less emphasis on central planning and more on individual initiative.

"In many African countries, too, 'agricultural pricing is being reformed to give farmers a fair and profitable return on their output,' the secretary of state said. At the same time, private marketing channels are being revived to bring food to the cities and consumer goods to the countryside, he said."

At Tuesday's opening meeting, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), called for an international effort to stabilise raw material prices at profitable levels and ease Africa's debt burden, now totalling some \$175 billion.

He said Africa urged the international community to finance about 30 per cent of the cost of a five-year, \$128 billion revitalisation plan approved last year by the OAU and focussing heavily on agriculture.

African countries themselves

would furnish the bulk of the resources.

Many speakers stressed the need to concentrate on reviving African food production, which according to U.N. figures grew by a mere one per cent a year between 1980 and 1984 while population soared by an annual three per cent.

The session, aiming at finding long-term solutions, opened two days after the lighting of a torch outside U.N. headquarters signalled the start of Sport Aid, the latest and most ambitious charity event designed to raise scores of millions of dollars for African famine and drought relief.

Paying tribute to this and similar ventures, such as last year's Live Aid, Nigerian External Affairs Minister Bolaji Akinyemi told the assembly: "To watch these people, old and young, engaged in these selfless and soul-inspiring activities, is to feel good about being part of the human race."

Referring to the Irish organiser of these events, he added: "Bob Geldorf and the people he has motivated all over the world represent the acceptable face of humanity."

Meanwhile, speaking at the opening session in Burundi of a conference aiming at increased inter-trade between African countries, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi said that African countries must be prepared to compromise if they are to boost regional trade and reduce dependence on industrialised nations.

President Kaunda said the survival of the fledgling preferential trade area (PTA) of eastern and

southern African states "depends on the political will of member states and their ability to compromise."

The 15 members of the PTA have disagreed strongly since it was founded in 1981 over a clause stipulating that goods must be produced by firms that are at least 31 per cent locally owned in order to qualify for reduced tariffs.

A background document circulated to journalists and delegates suggests that a compromise can be reached whereby goods produced by firms that are only 30 to 50 per cent locally owned be subject to a partial reduction in tariffs.

Delegates said countries such as Ethiopia, where industry is largely state-owned, were the driving force behind the 31 per cent ownership requirement and that it was strongly opposed by nations such as Kenya which have more free market-oriented economies.

President Bagaza, who is hosting the summit, also stressed the need to compromise on the ownership clause and other matters if the PTA were to become a viable and vigorous organisation.

"The importance of this question is already familiar to us and the urgency of arriving at a compromise solution is clear," he said in a welcoming speech.

The PTA had little success so far in expanding national markets or boosting production capacity, he added.

He deplored the fact that the organisation's clearing house, based in Harare, was used to only five per cent of its capacity, and that 90 per cent of the business it handled was transacted in hard currency.

## New law may cut U.S. aid to Israel by \$300 million

TEL AVIV — Israel may have to take a cut of \$300 million in the level of U.S. aid for 1987 according to a middle-case situation of the impact of the budgetary Gramm-Rudman law on such aid. This is one of the conclusions which emerged from a study by Dr. Shai Feldman of the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies published this week.

The Gramm-Rudman law mandates the balancing of the U.S. federal budget by the 1991 fiscal year, to be accomplished in stages beginning with the present 1986 fiscal year. Earlier this year, Israel agreed to a reduction of \$125.6 million in American aid, in keeping with the budgetary restrictions which came into effect under the law.

Under Gramm-Rudman, the U.S. budget deficit must be reduced to no more than \$144 billion in the 1987 fiscal year. How many budgetary programmes will have to be cut, and by how much, will depend on the state of the U.S. economy at the time, the amount of taxes collected, and the gap between revenue and projected expenditure.

Dr. Shai analysed a number of variable situations and their impact on the level of aid to Israel. In the worst case scenario for 1987,

in which the U.S. national economy hardly grows, and the budget deficit must be reduced by law automatically by \$65 billion, aid to Israel would be cut by \$680 million out of the total of \$3 billion for which Israel is asking.

In a more likely middle-case situation, the cuts would be kept down to \$300 million, of which \$180 million would be in military aid and \$120 million in economic aid. Anything between that middle-case scenario and the worst-case would mean cuts, that, in the economic field, would be detrimental to Israel's balance of payments, its foreign currency reserves and its ability to repay foreign debts falling due during that year.

In the military field, it would mean that Israel would not be able to keep up with ordnance and spare parts needs for its armed forces and for the Lavi project.

Dr. Shai notes that half the annual U.S. military aid is devoted to maintaining the existing military establishment, one quarter goes to the Lavi project and one quarter to the purchase of additional armaments. If the U.S. economic and budgetary developments are such as to require big cuts in aid to Israel, it is obvious that the main impact will be on Israel's ability to

purchase additional armaments.

Dr. Shai, who says that it is nearly impossible to project developments beyond 1987, advises that if the cuts in aid to Israel in that year are not larger than those in 1986, no attempt should be made to seek exemption from the U.S. budget rules.

If the worst-possible-case scenario is closer to the truth, Israel will have no alternative but to ask for such an exemption, he says.

In the longer-run, the study notes that Israel should be prepared to trim activities to the projected level of cuts in American aid. One form that such adaptation should take, the study recommends, is finding alternative means of American aid to Israel, outside the normal budgetary process.

An example of such an alternative would be a stepping-up of U.S. purchases of Israeli-made goods for U.S. army units stationed in Europe. In this context, the study ends on a wry note in hoping that Israel will be flexible enough not to seek to collect value Added Tax from such sales.

U.S. ambassador to Israel, Mr. Thomas Pickering, said on an Israeli TV interview that he hoped the present level of U.S. aid would be maintained next year, too — Jerusalem Post.

## Japan, becoming world's top creditor, bankrolls America

TOKYO (R) — Japan replaced Britain as the world's largest creditor nation last year and now provides the U.S. government with much of the money it needs to keep on running.

The finance ministry said Tuesday that Japan's net assets abroad stood at \$130 billion at the end of 1985, easily outdistancing Britain, with \$100 billion.

Tokyo has used dollars earned from surging exports to buy bonds issued by the United States, which is on its way to becoming the world's largest debtor country.

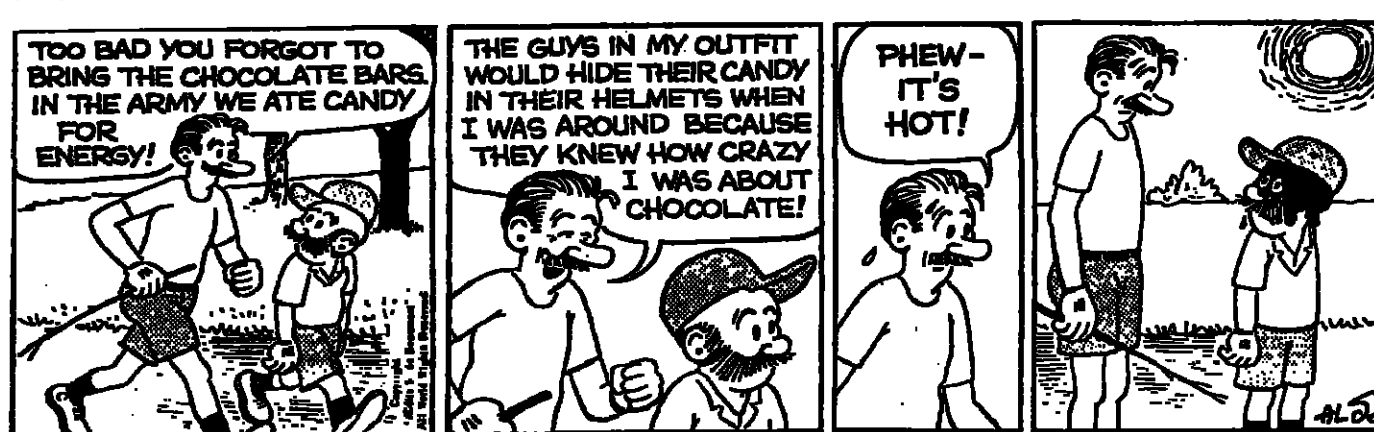
Bank economists estimated the United States owed \$70 billion to \$80 billion at the end of last year and forecast the figure would rise further in 1986.

Brazil has the world largest foreign debt, about \$100 billion.

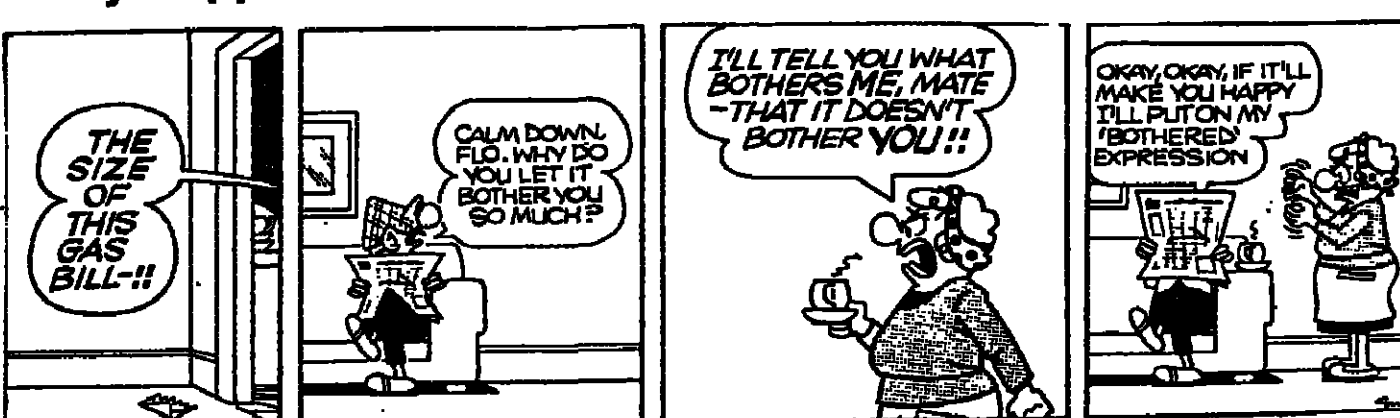
## Peanuts



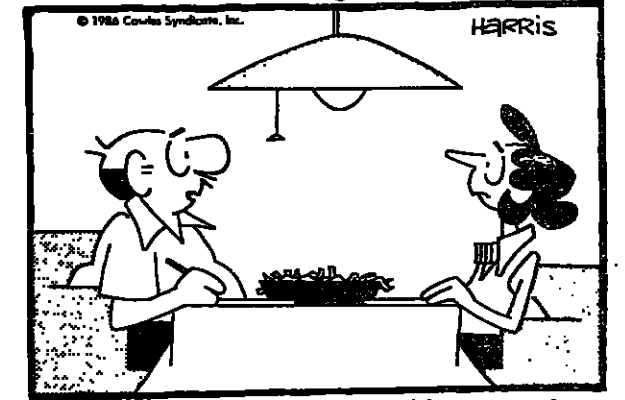
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

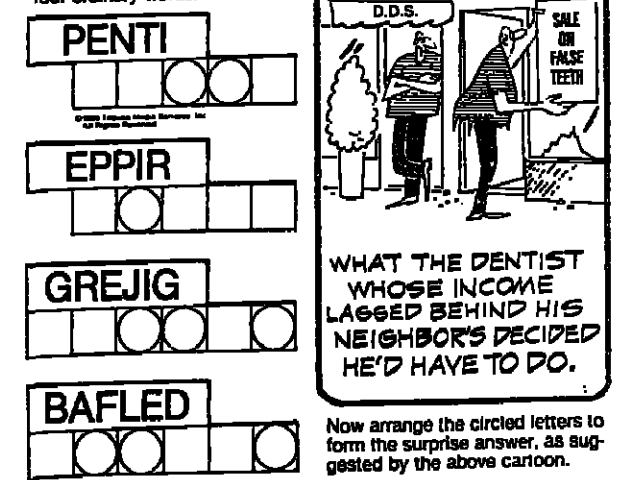


"I don't think the spinach will be too gritty. I ran it through the washing machine three times."

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: (blank) (blank) (blank) (blank) (blank) (blank) (blank) (blank) (blank) (blank)

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALBUM PATCH WEAKEN SCROLL

Answer: The electrician turned ballplayer really could do this — "SOCKET" TO "EM"



# Reagan threatens U.S. breakout of SALT 2

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has warned Moscow that the United States will breakout of the unratified SALT-2 nuclear arms treaty in December unless the Soviet Union takes "constructive steps" in arms control matters.

Mr. Reagan's warning accompanied an announcement Tuesday that the United States will remain within the treaty's missile limits for the time being by scrapping two ageing Poseidon submarines when a new Trident sub starts sea trials this week.

Retaining the Poseidons would have put the United States 22 missiles over the 1,200 limit for multiple warhead launchers.

The decision to scrap the Poseidons had been expected and was warmly welcomed in advance by America's European allies.

The announcement included a new blast against alleged Soviet violations of the 1979 pact that Mr. Reagan has long called "fatally flawed."

Mr. Reagan, who last year "went the extra mile" to stay within SALT limits, this time cast the decision as primarily a budgetary one.

He said he would have kept the Poseidons in service if they would have contributed significantly and cost effectively to the national security.

But Mr. Reagan said he did not intend to make compensating cuts in missiles when additional B-52 bombers carrying cruise missiles go into service next December unless Moscow took "the constructive steps necessary to alter the current situation."

"Should they do so we will certainly take this into account," Mr. Reagan said.

While House Speaker Larry Speakes said the judgment would be based on whether the alleged treaty violations ceased, if there was progress towards a new treaty in the Geneva arms talks and how Moscow handled its military buildup.

The United States "cannot continue to support unilaterally a flawed SALT structure that Soviets appear unwilling to repair," Mr. Speakes said.

The SALT-2 issue is expected to be a topic of discussion when North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) foreign ministers meet in Halifax, Nova Scotia, this week.

A December decision to break out of treaty restraints would be politically risky for the administration.

But Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters: "I think everybody is concerned about violations. I don't know how much people want to stay in compliance with treaties that someone else is violating."

A top staff member on the House Foreign Affairs Arms Control Subcommittee said he doubted that the administration would carry out its threatened break out in December.

He said that he believed it would be "impossible" for Mr. Reagan to make such a decision so close to his scheduled summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

No date has yet been set for the summit but U.S. officials have said it was unlikely to take place until after the mid-term congressional elections in November.

Meanwhile with little sign of progress on arms control, NATO foreign ministers meet Thursday in search of unity at a trying time in East-West relations.

The two-day session in this eastern Canadian city comes amid signs that the United States and its European allies may be divided over whether to accept small steps to lower political and military tensions in Europe or hold out for major substantive agreements.

The United States is also pressing its partners for a pledge of joint action to fight international terrorism, diplomats said.

The informal "super-restricted" discussion will open with an assessment by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz of the cooling of U.S.-Soviet relations since last November's Geneva summit between President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

U.S. officials said Washington still hoped another summit would be held as agreed this year, despite renewed tension over its bombing of Libya and regardless of whether any arms control treaty was ready for signing by then.

Mr. Gorbachev has said he favours such a summit only if there is the prospect of an arms deal.



## Francois Mitterrand may call early elections

PARIS (AP) — President Francois Mitterrand said in an interview published Wednesday he may call for early parliamentary elections but gave no indication when.

Mr. Mitterrand told the international Herald Tribune, "I can dissolve the National Assembly, organise presidential elections or a referendum. I can call elections tomorrow but I have no mania about elections."

There have been two national elections since Mr. Mitterrand won the presidency in 1981. His seven-year term ends in 1988.

"It could happen a third time," he was quoted as saying, adding, "The first time it gave me a majority. The second time it took it away."

In parliamentary elections held in March, Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party lost a majority to the right led by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Mitterrand was quoted as saying he had to respect the new majority but "that does not prevent me from making known my views on major questions involving the general interest at home as well as abroad — without skimming, which would not serve anyone's purpose."

There have been growing strains between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac over such domestic issues as privatisation of state-owned enterprises and foreign questions such as whether French should take part in the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative.

On foreign issues, Mr. Mitterrand was quoted as saying the United States overlooked that France was a sovereign state during the April 15 American bombing raid on Libya.

## 4 die in widespread South African protests

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — Four black people were killed in anti-government protests that flared in 13 separate areas of South Africa during the night, police said Wednesday.

A man was burned to death in Soweto black township near Johannesburg after protesters poured petrol over him and set it alight and a woman was burned to death at nearby Kadeburg when a house was set ablaze, a spokesman said.

Police in Kwanobuhle near Uitenhage in the eastern Cape shot dead two protesters and wounded four others, he added.

More than 1,500 people have died in 27 months of unrest, some two thirds of them killed by the security forces on patrol. The protests are blamed generally on black grievances about apartheid race segregation.

Police said patrols, private houses and vehicles and a school were all attacked with petrol bombs or stones in 13 different places in all four of the nation's provinces.

Police used rubber whips to break up a protest march Wednesday by black women angered by restrictions on protest victims' funerals, police and witnesses said.

The clash in Kempton Park, a white town just east of Johannesburg, occurred when the women refused orders to disperse as they marched to a court to see the chief magistrate.

Police said a black woman was

killed and her two children were injured when an apparently home-made explosive device blew up early Wednesday at a house at Brits near Pretoria.

A spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union said the woman was the wife of a trade union organiser and said the house was attacked with a hand grenade.

On Tuesday night, South Africa's pro-apartheid white extremists put on a show of strength and heard their leader vow to fight racial equality to the end.

Hundreds of supporters of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement) gathered in the northern Transvaal town of Pietersburg to reaffirm their objection to sharing power with the black majority.

They listened to AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche said he expected black nationalist guerrillas to use violence if the government's modest reform plans went ahead.

"They will start the bloodiest revolution ever known in Africa and we will counter that revolution. We will then use violence to restore law and order," he said.

The meeting was held near the town hall where crowds of AWB supporters, waving flags bearing their emblem resembling the Nazi Swastika, prevented Foreign Minister P. Botha from addressing members of his ruling National Party on Thursday.

## Bangladesh buries ferry victims in mass grave

DHAKA (R) — The stench of hundreds of rotting corpses filled the air on Wednesday on the river bank in southern Bangladesh near where a ferry capsized in a storm on Sunday night with the loss of up to 600 lives.

Officials said rescue workers using fishing nets had so far retrieved 250 bodies from the Meghna River, but decomposing corpses were still dangling from windows and trapped inside the double-decker ferry Samia, now stuck in the mud of the swirling river.

Authorities on Wednesday ordered a mass burial of bodies piled on the bank. Nearly 4,000 relatives of the dead were stranded kilometres away by a fresh storm and were unable to identify or retrieve the bodies of their kin.

Strong winds on Tuesday night blew four motor launches packed with relatives off course, forcing them to anchor at Gajaria about 15 kilometres from the disaster scene.

Authorities had asked relatives to identify and collect the corpses that had been hauled out of the boat. Scores of bodies were swept downstream by strong currents.

The Samia turned over shortly after sailing from the coastal town of Bhola on a 124-kilometre journey to Dhaka.

Officials said rescue workers had to call a halt to the operation during Tuesday night's storm, but more boats were sent to the area Wednesday morning to speed up the salvage operation.

President Hossein Mohammad Ershad has fired several navigation officers and ordered an investigation into Bangladesh's worst ferry disaster.

## COLUMNS 768

### 13 executed in South Korea

SEOUL (R) — South Korea has executed 13 criminals, including a photographer who poisoned his mistress and captured her death throes on film, Justice Ministry officials said Wednesday. Lee Dong-Shik, 41, a member of the Korean Photographic Artists' Association, was convicted in 1984 of killing Kim Kyong-Hee, 24, to prevent her telling his wife about their affair. The court was shown a series of photographs that he took showing Kim dying slowly in agony on a mountain south of Seoul. Lee, who pleaded guilty, told the court he tied her hands and stripped her before hiding her body in a ditch. The officials said the 13 executions were carried out on Monday and Tuesday. Those condemned were guilty of murder, robbery and other crimes, they said.

### Man jailed, caned for drunkenness

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — A 29-year-old man found drunk in public in Zanzibar during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan was jailed for one year and given six strokes of the cane, Radio Zanzibar reported. In passing sentence, the magistrate said it was a deterrent to discourage other drunks. The offence took place during the weekend in Pemba Island which together with the island of Zanzibar make up the former Sultanate of Zanzibar, now linked with mainland Tanzania in a political union. Magistrate Hemed Rashid Kombo said that to get drunk during Ramadan was a disgrace and offensive to Muslims.

### Banyan tree sold for \$129m

HONG KONG (R) — A leading Hong Kong company has put in a winning bid of more than one billion Hong Kong dollars for a piece of land and a tree. The government said the 1.05 billion dollars (\$129 million) bid by Swire Properties was the highest ever at auction for a piece of land in the British colony. The sale of the abandoned Victoria Army Barracks in the city's main business district took 15 minutes and one condition was that the purchaser preserve the gracious old banyan tree shading the 16,150 square metre site.

### Old-woman fights off would-be thief

NEW YORK (AP) — An 87-year-old woman fought off a bicycle-riding purse-snatcher with an umbrella and the help of a passer-by, police said. Vera Tucker was walking in Manhattan's fashionable East Side neighbourhood on Monday when a man on a bicycle grabbed her purse, said Sgt. John Venetucci. The woman began hitting the man with her umbrella, knocking him off his bicycle. Then Gregory Culley, 33, intervened. "I saw this elderly woman whipping a man," Culley told the New York Times. "I wouldn't like to have been him. The umbrella had a good bend." Culley wrestled the man to the ground, and the man was arrested after a brief scuffle with a police officer.

### Director's son dies in boating accident

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland (AP) — The son of movie director Francis Ford Coppola was killed and the son of actor Ryan O'Neal was injured when their rented boat cut between two other boats on a crowded river and struck a tow line, officials have said. Police Sgt. Millard Waddell said investigators believe, on the basis of interviews with Griffin O'Neal 27, that Gian Carlo Coppola, 23, had been operating the (42-metre) boat. Officials said their preliminary investigation of the accident on the South River near Annapolis had turned up no evidence of excessive speed or drug or alcohol abuse. But they said the operator of the runabout did not follow good boating practices.

## Cosmonauts build pylon on to Salyut-7

MOSCOW (R) — Two Soviet cosmonauts on a space walk built a pylon on to the outside of the orbiting Salyut-7 space station Wednesday and were later shown live on television putting the final touches to their work.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov attached the 15-metre metal pylon to the station during the first space walk by Soviet spacemen since last August.

Soviet television said scientific instruments would be mounted upon the pylon, which could be clearly seen jutting into space with the curve of the earth's bright surface in the background.

With Kizim holding the camera,

Solovyov was visible for several seconds working outside the station. The cosmonauts began their space walk at 0543 GMT and were one hour and 46 minutes into their work when the live transmission began.

Cosmonauts would be able to climb along the pylon and fix more extensions on to it in the future, the television said.

The pylon was one metre in size when Kizim and Solovyov first attached it to Salyut-7. It was then expanded to its full length, the television said.

Kizim and Solovyov, who were launched aboard their Soyuz T-15 spacecraft on March 13, were above the Caspian Sea at the time

of the television broadcast.

In a sign of the increased confidence surrounding the Soviet space programme this year, the screening was announced in advance in official newspapers.

Most Soviet missions have been shrouded in secrecy until after they have begun, but the lift-off of Soyuz T-15 was also shown live on television.

The mission of Kizim and Solovyov took them first to the new orbiting station Mr. where they spent slightly more than seven weeks putting its systems in order.

They then became the first spacemen to move from one station to another when they transferred to Salyut-7 on May 6.

Mr. Mitterrand was quoted as saying he had to respect the new majority but "that does not prevent me from making known my views on major questions involving the general interest at home as well as abroad — without skimming, which would not serve anyone's purpose."

There have been growing strains between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac over such domestic issues as privatisation of state-owned enterprises and foreign questions such as whether French should take part in the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative.

On foreign issues, Mr. Mitterrand was quoted as saying the United States overlooked that France was a sovereign state during the April 15 American bombing raid on Libya.

## Tokyo panel approves Japanese history book

TOKYO (R) — An Education Ministry panel has approved a controversial new history textbook prepared by a nationalist group, paving the way for its use in schools next spring, a ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

The textbook glosses over Japan's military activities in Asia before and during World War II, avoiding the term "aggression."

It also says the facts of the Nanking incident, in which Japanese soldiers were reported to have killed some 142,000 people in December, 1937 are still under debate, according to versions printed by local newspapers reported.

The Education Ministry refused to comment on the book or details of the panel's debate Tuesday. It said the book had been passed only by the committee but it noted that such a decision usually ended with ministerial approval.

The textbook was prepared by the national conference to defend Japan, a group active in promoting the imperial system and a revision of Japan's constitution.

The group believes Japan's constitution, drafted by U.S. occupation authorities after World War II, requires "Japanisation," and that interpretation of Japanese history since the war has been dominated by leftist thi-

ning. The Japanese Teachers' Union said it was preparing a statement on the decision.

The Union has long opposed textbook revisions, saying they smack of a revival of Japanese militarism. It cites examples of government efforts to extend the singing of the national anthem and the raising of the national flag to all public schools.

Four years ago, Japan's attempts to rewrite history books caused a major diplomatic incident. China, South Korea and other Asian countries denounced Tokyo for trying to whitewash its wartime military aggression by rewriting history and using words such as "advance" instead of "invasion."

The dispute was settled when Japanese officials promised to amend the controversial texts.

But in 1984, a Publishing Workers' Union said authors of Japanese schoolbooks had been asked by Education Ministry to revise and tone down some accounts of Japanese wartime atrocities and postwar social trends.

Two months ago a Tokyo high court upheld a ruling allowing the state to revise a 1962 text written by former professor, Saburo Ienaga.

## Court to name prosecutor to probe Deaver allegations

WASHINGTON (R) — A special three-judge court, acting at the request of the U.S. Justice Department, has disclosed that a special prosecutor will be appointed to look into the activities of former White House aide Michael Deaver.

A one-page order issued by the panel in Washington revealed that the Justice Department requested that a Watergate-style independent counsel be appointed, but gave no details on the scope of the investigation.

Five Democratic senators a month ago had requested that the special prosecutor be appointed to investigate allegations of influence-peddling by Mr. Deaver, a long-time confidant of President Reagan and now a high-powered Washington lobbyist.

Mr. Deaver, who has denied

violating any of the criminal conflict-of-interest laws, himself called for a special prosecutor to be appointed to clear his name.

The Justice Department request was filed with the court on May 22, but was not made public until Tuesday.

The special three-judge panel said a Justice Department report, based on an FBI inquiry into the allegations, would be made public when the prosecutor was named. An investigation by a special prosecutor is expected to take months.

Mr. Deaver left the White House as deputy chief of staff a year ago to form his own public relations and lobbying firm, with clients that include Saudi Arabia, Canada, Puerto Rico and large companies.

## Election candidate charged in Barbados campaign violence

BRIDGETOWN (R) — Nine people, including a candidate of the ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP), were charged in connection with violence in the run-up to this Caribbean island's general election.

Police said businessman Mohammad Nassar, a BLP candidate for the National Assembly, was charged with six counts, including dangerous driving and unlawfully discharging a firearm. No one was shot.

The charges stemmed from a clash Sunday between supporters of the BLP and the opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP). Six people were injured, including Mr. Nassar.

It was the second such incident in a campaign dominated by economic issues but marred by charges of racism. Last week, four people were hurt in a rock-throwing incident at a DLP rally being addressed by candidate, Don Blackman.

Polls predict a close race between Prime Minister Bernard St. John's BLP and the opposition DLP, led by a former prime minister, Errol Barrow, 66.

Some 176,739 people are registered to vote of the 250,000 people on this 166-square-mile island, one of the most prosperous nations in the Caribbean. At stake are 27 seats in the assembly, where the government party currently holds 17.

The incumbent BLP, in power

since 1976, has campaigned on its record, which Mr. St. John, 54, calls "the envy of many governments in the Caribbean and in the developing world."

Capitalising on tough economic times, the DLP has offered voters a programme of tax reforms, including an end to income taxes for persons earning less than \$7,500 annually.

The BLP has dismissed the proposal as a "gigantic fraud" and said it would cost the government \$54.5 million or twice the DLP's estimate.

An unexpected development in the campaign came when DLP candidate Don Blackman, who served as health minister under Mr. Adams and switched parties only a month ago, led an attack on former BLP leader Tom Adams.

Mr. Adams, who dominated Barbados politics from the mid-1970s until his death last year, sought to promote democracy throughout the Caribbean. He offered Barbados as the launching base for the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in October 1983.

According to Mr. Blackman, who was fired for publicly disagreeing with Mr. Adams, the late leader had a "nefarious" plan to reduce Barbados' 95 per cent black population through family planning and by opening up the island to non-black immigration.

Mr. St. John has called the allegations ridiculous.

## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

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